The Weekly Post.

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1869. THE 1869.

PITTSBURGH POST.

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THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home, how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all,
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the light at home!

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward flies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And safely through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care
Around the light at home.

The light at home—how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

VERSES IN MY OLD AGE.

Come, from the ends of the world,
Wind of the air or sky,
Wherever the thunder is hurled,
Wherever the lightnings fly!
Come, with the bird on your bosom,
(Linnet or lark that soars,)
Come with the sweet spring blossom,
And the sun from the Southern shores.

I hate the snake Winter that creepeth,
And poisons the buds of May;
I shout to the sun who sleepeth,
And pray him awake to-day.
For the world is in want of his power,
To vanquish the rebel storm:
All wait for his golden hour,
Man and beast and worm.

Not only the seasons, falling
Forsake their natural tone.
But Age droops onward, sailing
And is lost in the seas unknown.
No wisdom redeemeth *his* sorrow,
For thought and strength are fled;
No hope enlightens to-morrow,
And the Past (so loved) is dead!
Dead! Dead!

—Barry Cornwall.

—A Rocky Mountain paper publishes an obituary of "Jim," Chief of the Washoe Indians. It says he was a "good, though very dirty redman. He possessed a well balanced head of hair, and stomach enough for all he could get to eat. His regard for the truth was notable—he never meddled with it. He left no will, and his estate consisted of a pair of boots."

A LITTLE DINNER IN AN HOUR.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It fell out on a day in this last autumn that I had to go down from London to a place of seaside resort, on an hour's business, accompanied by my esteemed friend Bullfinch. Let the place of seaside resort be, for then once, called Namelesston.

I had been loitering about Paris in very hot weather, pleasantly breakfasting in the open air in the garden of the Palais Royal or the Tuileries, pleasantly dining in the open air in the Elysian Fields, pleasantly taking my cigar and lemonade in the open air on the Italian Boulevard towards the small hours after midnight. Bullfinch—an excellent man of business—had summoned me back across the Channel, to transact this said hour's business at Namelesston, each with his return ticket in his waistcoat pocket.

Says Bullfinch: "I have a proposal to make. Let us dine at the Temeraire."

I asked Bullfinch, did he recommend the Temeraire? Inasmuch as I had not been rated on the books of the Temeraire for many years.

Bullfinch declined to accept the responsibility of recommending the Temeraire, but on the whole was rather sanguine about it. He "seemed to remember," Bullfinch said, that he had dined well there. A plain dinner but good, certainly not like a Parisian dinner, (here Bullfinch obviously became the prey of want of confidence), but of its kind very fair.

appealed to Bullfinch's intimate knowledge of my wants and ways to decide whether I was usually ready to be pleased with any dinner, or—for the matter of that—with any thing that was fair of its kind and really what it claimed to be. Bullfinch doing me the honor to respond in the affirmative, I agreed to ship myself as an Able Trencherman on board the Temeraire.

"Now our plan shall be this," says Bullfinch, with his forefinger at his nose. "As soon as we get to Namelesston, we'll drive straight to Temeraire, and order a little dinner in an hour. And as we shall not have more than enough time in which to dispose of it comfortably, what do you say to giving the house the best opportunities of serving it hot and quickly by dining in the coffee room?"

What I had to say was, certainly. Bullfinch (who is by nature of a hopeful constitution) then began to babble of green geese. But I checked him in that Falstaffian vein, urging considerations of time and cookery.

In due sequence of events we drove up to the Temeraire and alighted. A youth in livery received us on the doorstep. "Looks well," said Bullfinch confidentially. And then, aloud, "Coffee room!"

The youth in livery (now perceived to be mouldy) conducted us to the desired haven, and was enjoined by Bullfinch to send the waiter at once, as we wished to order a little dinner in an hour. Then Bullfinch and I waited for the waiter until, the waiter continuing to wait in some unknown and invisible sphere of action, we rang for the waiter, which ring produced the waiter, who announced himself as not the waiter who ought to wait upon us, and who didn't wait a moment longer.

So Bullfinch approached the coffee room door, and melodiously pitching his voice into the bar where two young ladies were keeping the books of the Temeraire, apologetically explained that we wished to order a little dinner in an hour, and that we were debarred from the execution of our inoffensive purpose by consignment to solitude.

Hereupon one of the young ladies rang a bell, who reproduced—at the bar this time—the waiter which was not the waiter who ought to wait upon us; that extraordinary man, whose life seemed consumed in waiting upon people to say that he wouldn't wait upon them, repeated his former protest with great indignation and retired.

Bullfinch, with a fallen countenance, was about to say to me "This won't do," when the waiter who ought to wait upon us left off keeping us waiting at last. "Waiter," said Bullfinch, piteously, "we have been a long time waiting." The waiter who ought to wait upon us laid the blame upon the waiter who ought not to wait upon us, and said it was all that waiter's fault.

"We wish," said Bullfinch, much depressed, "to order a little dinner in an hour. What can we have?"

"What would you like to have gentlemen?"

Bullfinch, with extreme mournfulness of speech and action, and with a forlorn old-flyblown bill of fare in his hand which the waiter had given him, and which was a sort of general manuscript Index to any Cookery Book you please, moved the previous question.

We could have mock-turtle soup, a sole, curry and roast duck. Agreed. At this table by this window. Punctually in an hour.

I had been feigning to look out of this window but I had been taking note of the crumbs on all the tables, the dirty table cloths, the stuffy, soupy, airless atmosphere, the stale leavings everywhere about, the deep gloom of the waiter who ought to wait upon us, and the stomach-ache, with which a lonely traveler at a distant table in a corner was too evidently afflicted. I now pointed out to Bullfinch the alarming circumstances that this traveler had *dined*. We hurriedly debated whether, without infringement of good breeding, we could ask him to disclose if he had partaken of mock turtle, sole, curry, or roast duck? We decided that the thing could not be politely done, and that we had set our own stomachs on a cast, and they must stand the hazard of the die.

I hold phrenology, within certain limits, to be true; I am much of the same mind as to the subtler expressions of the hand; I hold physiognomy to be infallible; though all these sciences demand rare qualities in the student. But I also hold that there is no more certain index to personal character than the condition of a set of castors is to the character of any hotel. Knowing, and having tested this theory of mine, Bullfinch resigned himself to the worst, when laying aside any remaining veil of disguise, I held up before him in succession the cloudy oil and furry vinegar, the clogged cayenne, the dirty salt, the obscene dregs of soy, and the anchovy sauce in a flannel waistcoat of decomposition.

We went out to transact our business. So inspiriting was the relief of passing into the clean and windy streets of Namelesston from the heavy and vapid closeness of the coffee room of the Temeraire, that hope began to revive in us. We began to consider that perhaps the lonely traveler had taken physic or done something injudicious to bring his complaint on. Bullfinch remarked that he thought the waiter who ought to wait upon us had brightened a little when suggesting curry; and although I knew him to have been at that moment the express image of despair, I allowed myself to become elevated in spirits. As we walked by the softly lapping sea, all the notabilities of Namelesston, who are forever going up and down with the changelessness of the tides, passed to fro in procession. Pretty girls on horseback, and with detested riding masters; pretty girls on foot; mature ladies in hats,—spectacled, strong minded and glaring at the opposite or weaker sex. The Stock Exchange was strongly represented, Jerusalem was strongly represented, the bores of the prester London clubs were strongly represented. Fortune-hunters of all denomination were their, from hirsute insolvency in a curricle to closely buttoned up swindelery in doubtful boots, on the sharp lookout for any likely young gentleman disposed to play a game at billiards round the corner. Masters of languages, their lessons finished for the day, were going to their homes out of sight of the sea; misstresses of accomplishments, carrying small portfolios, likewise tripped homeward; pairs of scholastic pupils, two and two, went languidly along the beach, surveying the face of the waters as if waiting for some Ark to come and take them off. Specters of the George the Fourth days flitted unsteadily among the crowd, bearing the outward semblance of ancient dandies, of every one of whom it might be said, not that he had one leg in the grave, or both legs, but that he was steeped in grave to the summit of his high shirt collar, and had nothing real about him but his bones. Alone, stationary in the midst of all the movements, the Namelesston boatman leaned against the railings and yawned, and looked out to sea, or looked at the moored fishing boats and at nothing, such is the unchanging manner of life with this nursery of our hardy seamen, and very dry nurses they are, and always wanting something to drink. The only two nautical personages detached from the railing were the two fortunate possessors of the celebrated monstrous unknown barking fish, just caught (frequently just caught off Namelesston), who carried him about in a hamper and pressed the scientific to look in at the lid.

The sands of the hour had all run out when we got to the Temeraire. Says Bullfinch then to the youth in livery, with boldness: "Lavatory!"

When we arrived at the family vault with a skylight, which the youth in livery presented as the Institution sought, we had already whisked off our cravats and coats; but finding ourselves in the presence of an evil smell, and no linen but two crumpled towels newly damp from the countenances of two somebody elses; we put on our cravats and coats again, and fled unwashed to the coffee room.

There, the waiter who ought to wait upon us had set forth our knives and forks and glasses on the cloth, whose dirty acquaintance we already had the pleasure of making and whom we were pleased to recognize by the familiar expression of its stains. And now there occurred the truly surprising phenomenon that the waiter who ought not to wait upon us swooped down upon us, clutched our loaf of bread, and vanished with the same.

Bullfinch, with distracted eyes, was following this unaccountable figure "out at the portal," like the Ghost in Hamlet, when the waiter who ought to wait upon us jostled against it, carrying a tureen.

"Waiter!" said a severe diner, lately finished, perusing his bill fiercely through his eye-glass.

The waiter put down our tureen on a remote side table, and went to see what was amiss in this new direction.

"This is not right, you know, waiter. Look here. Here's yesterday's sherry, one and eightpence, and here we are again, two shillings. And what does Sixpence mean?"

So far from knowing what sixpence meant, the waiter protested that he didn't know what anything meant. He wiped the perspiration from his clammy brow, and said it was impossible to do it,—not particularizing what,—and the kitchen was so far off.

"Take the bill to the bar, and get it altered," said Mr. Indignation Cocker; so to call him.

The waiter took it, looked intensely at it, didn't seem to like the idea of taking it to the bar, and submitted, as a new light upon the subject, that perhaps sixpence meant six pence.

"I tell you again," said Mr. Indignation Cocker, "here's yesterday's sherry—can't you see it?—one and eightpence, and here we are again, two shillings. What do you make of one and eightpence and two shillings?"

Totally unable to make anything of one and eightpence and two shillings, the waiter went out to try if anybody else could; merely casting a helpless backward glance at Bullfinch, in acknowledgement of his pathetic entreaties for our soup tureen. After a pause, during which Mr. Indignation Crocker read a newspaper, and coughed defiant coughs, Bullfinch rose to get the tureen, when the waiter reappeared and brought it; dropping Mr. Indignation Cocker's altered bill on Mr. Ingignation Cocker's table as he came along.

"It is quite impossible to do it gentlenen," murmured the waiter; "and the kitchen is so far off."

"Well. You don't keep the house; it's not your fault we suppose. Bring some sherry."

"Waiter!" From Mr. Indignation Cocker with a new and burning sense of injury upon him.

The waiter arrested on his way to our sherry, stopped short, and come back to see what was wrong now.

"Will you took here? This is worse than before. *Do* you understand? Here's yesterday's sherry one and eightpence, and here we are again two shillings. And what the devil does Ninepence mean?

This new portent utterly confounded the waiter. He wrung his napkin and mutely appealed to the ceiling.

"Waiter, fetch that sherry," says Bullfinch in open wrath and revolt.

"I want to know," persisted Mr. Indignation Cocker, "the meaning of Ninepence. I want to know the meaning of sherry one and eightpence yesterday, and here we are again two shillings. Send somebody."

The distracted waiter got out of the room under the pretext of sending somebody, and by that means got our wine. But the instant he appeared with our decanter, Mr. Indignation Cocker descended on him again.

"Waiter."

"You will have the goodness to attend to our dinner, waiter," says Bullfinch sternly.

"I am very sorry, but it's quite impossible to do it, gentlemen," pleaded the waiter, "and the kitchen—"

"Waiter!" said Mr. Indignation Cocker.

"Is," resumed the waiter, "so far off that—"

"Waiter!" persisted Mr. Indignation Cocker, "send somebody."

We were not without our fears that the waiter rushed out to hang himself, and we were much relieved by his fetching somebody,—in gracefully flowing skirts and with a waist,—who very soon settled Mr. Indignation Cocker's business.

"Oh!" said Mr. Cocker, with his fire surprisingly quenched by this apparation. "I wished to ask about this bill of mine, because it appears to me that there's a little mistake here. Let me show you. Here's yesterday's sherry one and eightpence, and here we are again two shillings. And how do you explain ninepence?"

However, it was explained in tones too soft to be overheard. Mr. Crocker was heard to say nothing more than "Ah-h-h! Indeed! Thank you! Yes," and shortly afterwards went out, a milder man.

The lonely traveler with the stomach ache had all this time suffered severely; drawing up a leg now and then, and sipping hot brandy and water with grated ginger in it. When we tasted our (very) mock turtle soup, and were instantly seized with symptoms of some disorder simulating apoplexy, and occasioned by the surcharge of the nose and brain with lukewarm dish water holding solution in sour flour, poisonous condiments, and (say) seventy five per cent. of miscellaneous kitchen stuff rolled into balls, we were inclined to trace his disorder to that source On the other hand, there was a silent anguish upon him too strongly resembling the results establishing within ourselves by the sherry to be discarded from alarmed consideration. Again, we observed him with terror, to be much overcome by our sole's being aired in a temporary retreat close to him, while the waiter went out (as we conceived) to see his friends. And when the curry made its appearance he suddenly retired in great disorder.

In fine, for the uneatable part of this little dinner (as contradistinguished from the undrinkable) we paid only seven shillings sixpence each. And Bullfinch and I agreed unanimously that no such ill-served, ill-appointed, ill-cooked, nasty little dinner could be got for the money anywhere else under the sun. With that comfort to our backs, we turned them on the dear old Temeraire, the charging Temeraire, and resolved (in the Scottish dialect) to gang nae mair to the flabby Temeraire.—*Every Saturday.*

A WICKED FRAUD.

Perpetrated on Mark Twain.

It is seldom pleasant to tell on one's self, but sometimes it is a sort of relief to a man to make a sad confession. I wish to unburden my mind, now, and yet I almost believe that I am moved to do it more because I long to bring censure upon another man than because I desire to pour balm upon my wounded heart. (I dont know what balm is, but I believe it is the correct expression to use in this connection—never having seen any balm.) You may remember that I lectured in Newark lately for the young gentlemen o the Clayonian Society? I did at any rate. During the afternoon of that day, I was talking with one of the young gentlemen just referred to, and he said he had an uncle who, from some cause or other, seemed to have grown permanently bereft of all emotion. And, with tears in his eyes, this young man said:

"Oh, if I could only see him laugh once more! Oh, if I could only see him weep!"

I was touched. I never could withstand distress. I said:

"Bring him to my lecture. I'll start him for you."

"Oh, if you *could* but do it! If you could but do it, all our family would bless you forevermore—for he is very dear to us. Oh, my benefactor, can you make him laugh? Can you bring soothing tears to those parched orbs?

I was profoundly moved. I said:

"My son, bring the old party around. I have got some jokes in that lecture that will make him laugh if there is any laugh in him—and if they miss fire I have some others that'll make him cry or kill him, one or the other."

Then the young man blessed me, and wept on my neck, and blew his nose on my coat tail, and went after his uncle. He placed him in full view in the second row of benches that night, and I began on him. I tried him with mild jokes; then with severe ones; I dosed him with bad jokes, and riddled him with good ones; I fired old jokes into him, and peppered him fore and aft with red-hot new ones; I warmed up to my work, and assaulted him right and left, in front and behind; I fumed and sweated, and charged and routed, till I was hoarse and sick, and frantic and furious—but I never moved him once—I never started a smile or a tear! Never a ghost of a smile and never a suspicion of moisture! I was astounded. I closed the lecture at last with one despairing shriek—with one wild burst of humor—and hurled a joke of supernatural atrocity full at him. I never phased him! Then I sat down bewildered and exausted.

The President of the company came up and bathed my head with cold water, and said:

"What made you carry on so toward the last?

I said: "I was trying to make that confounded old fool laugh, in the second row."

And he said: "Well you were wasting your time—because he is deaf and dumb, and as blind as a badger."

Now was that any way for an old man's nephew to impose on a stranger and an orphan like me? I simply ask you, as a man and a brother, if that was any way for him to do?

MARK TWAIN.

JAMES W. HEY, a merchant of Sullivan, Moultrie county, Illinois, was robbed on Broadway, New York, of a purse containing $430 in greenbacks and a draft for $900. Payment of the latter has been stopped.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER GLIDE.

The Boat a Total Loss—List of Killed and Wounded.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of Thursday, says: The steamer Glide, Capt. J. F. Muse, which left here last Tuesday evening for Grand Ecore, exploded her larboard boiler, about midnight, near Valcour Aime Crossing. Shortly after the explosion the boat took fire, and was totally destroyed. It is supposed that some eight or ten of the passengers and crew were killed, and some twenty or thirty more severely injured by being scaled.

The steamer Glide had been running along with the steamer J. G. Blackford, which left here at the same time for Bayon Courtableau, and had just passed up a short time before the explosion. The steamer J. G. Blackford and Thomas Powell reached the scene of disaster shortly after the explosion took place, and took on board the passengers, who were in danger from the flames, which were then making rapid progress. At the time the explosion took place, the Glide was in the middle of the river, and there was no possible chance for the passengers to save themselves had not the above named steamers come to the rescue.

The steamer Governor Allen, Captain Tobin, from the Ouchita river, bound to this port, reached the scene about 2 oclock yesterday and took from steamers Blackford and Thomas Powell all the injured and brought them to the city.

The following is a list of the injured brought down by the steamer Governor Allen:

Captain J. F. Muse, steamer Glide, head and shoulders badly scalded; W. Clayton, first clerk, badly scalded, not expected to live; Charles Moore, second clerk, scalded; John Anderson, first engineer, horribly scalded from head to feet; Thos. Clements, first pilot, left arm pretty badly scalded and bruised; George Moore pilot, badly scalded; Charles Conklin, mate, seriously scalded; steward named Nat Given, terribly scalded and not expected to live, Major M. R. Marston, 1st U. S. infantry, badly scalded on feet, hands, breast and face; a son and nephew of ex-Gov. Wells, were both slightly injured; Mr. Richardson, badly scalded; James Middletor, one of the owners of steamer Glide, scalded on face and hands; Eli Jerold, pilot, fatally injured; Lawrence Ruddy, engineer, injuries fatal; Martin Hines, deck hand, mortally injured, Peter Logan, deck hand, badly scalded; Michael Roach, deck hand, injuries fatal; George Sloan, injuries fatal; John Dempsey, badly scalded; Walter Allen, colored, died at Charity Hospital. The following are missing: Kelly, second engineer, supposed to be killed; one cabin boy, name not known. Some of the passengers who were but slightly injured, went on board the Blackford and continued their journey up the river.

One of the passengers, George Stone, was thrown by the explosion amongst a number of mules that formed a part of the cargo. The animals were rendered furious by fright and pain, and before he could be rescued from them, the unfortunate man received many kicks. In addition to this he was badly scalded.

The Glide was built in Pittsburgh in 1863, was of 233 tons burden, and considered very fast. She was valued at $25,000. She is of course a total loss. She had on board considerable freight and seventy-five head of mules, all of which were lost.

We notice that Major George Marston (not Mr. Marsden, the well-known druggist as an evening contemporary yesterday stated) was badly burned. He was taken to his residence on Camp street, where he now lies. His condition we have not learned.

The Great Man Milliner of Paris Gives a Party—The Aristocracy Compelled to Attend.

[From the World.]

PARIS, December 21, 1868.

A scandal of the hour is the entertainment given by Worth, the man-milliner; at his chateau in Suresnes, a village overlooking the Bois de Boulogne. It did no arise from the insolent luxury of his chateau. This is unbearable to many persons

This chateau consists of five buildings, each added seemingly to the other, as the masters wealth increased. The extensive grounds have almost as many capricious excuses for spending money as Stowe, the Duke of Buckingham's estate. There are terraces, summer houses, bridges, pagodas filled with bronzes, porcelians, old armour for summer houses or pagodas, statues and vases for bridges and terraces.

The tables of the house are covered with the most expensive cashmere shawls. The arms of the chairs are covered with the costliest laces. The scandal consists in his inviting the very same ladies invited to Compiegne and in their accepting his invitation. They durst not do otherwise.

Had they refused he would have refused to give their orders, and for a fashionable lady to go in society unattired by Worth would be mortifying enough to drive her to suicide. I do not hint fear of his asking payment of bills had anything to do with the alacrity with which his invitations were accepted; but the people with retentive memories will call the embarrassment with which fashionable society was thrown five or six years since upon the announcement of Worth's retirement from trade and his successor's intention to be paid all bills or bring suit on them. There were $600,000 or $800,000 due him.

Princess de Metternich owed, so the scandalous chronicle said, $50,000, and even quiet Princess Chlotilde appeared on the books as a debtor to the amount of $20,000. I suspect Worth was emboldened to this step by the success of his tea during the winter. He has in a private drawing room, next to the trying-on room, tea served every afternoon and evening. He invites none to enter but the most aristocratic customers. This is an honor eagerly sought.

At his chatean he has been inviting these princesses and marchionesses to tea at four o'clock P. M. (the new fashion.) He received them wearing flexible boots reaching to the knee, a broad belt around his waist, gloves with cuffs as long as a dragoon's, and a flexible hat under his arm. In his vestibule were six footmen dressed as Chasseurs. The tea was served from silver urns in Sevres porcelain cups. I believe Worth is an Englishman. Is it not odd an English man should be the arbiter of fashion in Paris?

BEECHER'S HORSE.

A Very Lively and Touching Story.

[From the New York Ledger.]

Does not moral justice require that there should be some green pasture land hereafter for good horses? Say, old family horses, that have brought up a whole family of their master's children, and never run away in their lives? Doctors horses that stand unhitched, hours, day and night, never knowing the post or fence, while the work of humanity goes on? Poor men's poor horses, that every body laughs at on earth, and that give all their feeble power to keep their their poor master comfortable? Omnibus horses, that are jerked and pulled, licked and kicked, ground by inches on hard, sliding pavements, overloaded and abused? Horses that died for their county on the field of battle, or wore out their constitutions in carrying their noble generals through field and flood? Or my horse, my old Charley, the first horse that ever I owned; of racing stock, large raw boned, too fiery for anybody's driving but my own and as docile to my voice as my child was?

We were crossing the prairies more than twenty-five years ago, another horse by his side, and in the carriage wife, cousin, and child. The road had been thrown up for thirty rods on either side of a low bridge across a sluggish stream; the ditch on either side, full low water, prevented any turning off the road if once you got upon it. I did get on before I saw that the soil was the stiffest, greasiest of blue clay, and that it was wet with recent rains, My horse saw the trouble before I did. He was nervous and troubled. There was reason. In the middle of a wide prairie, with no house within six or seven miles, and a wife and children behind you, no fences nor wood where, if stuck, you could get a lever to pry out.

I spoke gently, growing at each second a little more earnest. Every lift of their hoofs pulled out of the sucking mud sounded like a pistol. We neared the bridge. The road grew deeper—the mud more tenacious. For a second Charley seemed to despair. The black horse by his side was for giving up.

I rose from my seat with a yell that started Charley like breath on coals of fire. I brought down my whip on flanks seldom dishonored with a blow. In an instant he gathered himself like a buck for mighty leaps. He had the strength of ten horses. The muscles lay like knots and cords along his body. Away went the carriage, jerk by jerk, carriage and black horse too—all drawn by the terrible earnestness of my brave Charley, till the bridge was reached and crossed, and the road on the other side, and the dry grass road once more gained! Did I not bless the ox whose hide made that harness? Did I not bless the men who put in those stout stitches? Did I not dance and shout, and caress old Charley—yes kiss him, too! Did we not all get out, women and children, and pat him and praise him, and did he not, like a prince as he was, yet trembling all over with proud intelligence? Charley was sold, on my removal, to a minister; somebody stole him and sold him to the Indians. I don't know whatever became of him. I should know him among ten thousand. Do you think that he is entirely put out?

If horses don't have another chance in a land of tender grass and infinite oats, then I think we ought to treat them a deal better than we do in this world?

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

VARIETIES.

—A lad 16 years of age named Stephen E. Downes, committed suicide on Tuesday, morning at the residence of his mother in Brooklyn, N. Y., by shooting himself.

—George Cartwright, a grocer's clerk, shot himself through the head on Monday evening, in Alton, Illinois. He was twenty years old. The cause of the fatal act was disappointment in love.

—John Mitchell, a well-known citizen of Peru, Miami County, Indiana, committed suicide last Friday by taking strychnine. A wife and several children are left behind. No cause is assigned.

—Five gallant Frenchmen perished at Boulogne on Sunday, December 27, in the attempt to rescue the crew of a disabled English schooner ashore off the city. They formed part of the crew of the life-boat which was overturned.

—A Berlin butcher has been fined for breaking the head of a matrimonial broker. The broker had promised to furnish him with an amiable and docile wife, but the butcher found, when too late, that he was married to a shrew. Hence his revenge.

—*Once a Week*, speaking of a new invention to warm piano and organ keys in cold weather, suggests the use of a hot roasted potato. The writer says that he knows of many places where ladies carry a hot potato to church in a flannel bag, and use it to warm their hands. It will retain heat a long time.

—A white man, named Hays, was recently murdered at Hays City, Kansas, by three negro soldiers belonging to the Thirty-eighth Infantry. The murderers were arrested and lodged in jail, preparatory to trial, but during the night they were taken from prison by the vigilance committee and hanged to the nearest trees.

—At an auction sale of rare and antique books at New York, Tuesday, Cotton Mather's *Magnolia*, 1702, brought $65; Joel Barlow's *Columbiad*, a poem, $22; the autograph letters, with portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, 140; and "The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captain John Smith," 1630, $50.

—Punch gives the following scene at a coal dealer's: Girl—Please, sir, mother says what is coals now? Retail Vender—One and five-pence a hundred. Girl—O, how dear. The last was only one and twopence. Retail Vender—Very true; but you must know that coals is coals now. Girl—O, won't mother be glad; she said the last was all slate.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SPEECH.

When General BUTLER was a Democrat, the two things he most lacked were advancement and material wealth. These he sought and found in the Radical camp—he left our ranks a poor man, and with an untitled name—now he writes himself Major General BUTLER, M. C., and one of the richest men in the United States. But before the General left our party, he was well understood to be liberally supplied with brains. These were his only riches—and it is not hard to understand, how, in a party so stupid as the Radicals are, so ignorant of politics and so devoid of experience in governmental matters, that talents like BUTLER'S should be at a premium. Accordingly, he won the loud plaudits and deep homage of his new friends, until their admiration culminated in his spontaneous nomination for President by the modest, pious, and exemplary BEECHER. By the way, our party furnished the Radicals with many great and talented people, a noble army of renegades, besides BUTLER. Have they not beguiled us of MOORHEAD and also the new Senator, JOHN SCOTT? And are they not indebted to us for CAMERON, and CESSNA and above all, and beyond all GEARY? These, too, all in Pennsylvania. But indeed the list is painfully long of the inconstant and aspiring folks who left us for the fertile fields and pastures new that Radicalism offered to the hungry and covetous gaze. We can but rejoice, as bereaved people are bidden to do in obituary notices, that our loss was their gain. But among these renegades, BUTLER is by far the most able. In his speech on the currency question, made on the 12th inst., he has manifested more talent and research, and furnished more useful information than SHERMAN and MORTON and the whole company of Radical currency tinkers put together.

We look upon his plan as complicated and theoretical—difficult to understand and hard to carry out—because, as we think, much of its success will be made to depend, in the execution, on the money-lenders and bankers, who will give it a fair and honest trial. But Gen. BUTLER has made a masterly argument, bristling with interesting points and exhibiting large acquaintance with financial facts and the history of the circulating medium of the nations of the world.

He states, what every business man knows to his sorrow, that our financial system has another great and overshadowing defect, controlling the prosperity and development of the industry and resources of the country. When called into use as a representattve of capital *our money is enormously dear!* He estimates the average rate of interest, away from the seaboard—at 12 per cent. —which we think is too low, for we know that the Banks declare dividends of from 10 to 18 per cent per annum and place considerable sums to the credit of this surplus fund, while the South, he says, has to pay twenty-four per cent. interest for capital with which to grow cotton and tobacco, and can get very little of it at that. Cotton can be produced in Africa and India, he alleges, on *capital* that costs but *four* per cent.

General BUTLER is opposed to specie payments altogether, now or hereafter. He stands up, he declares for an inconvertable paper currency, to be issued by the United States alone, (which he proposes to call "certificates of value") in sums of *one dollar* and upwards, and which is to supercede both legal tender and national bank notes. Of specie payments he says:

> This, if it can be done, of course would bring every United States bond at once to par in gold, as well as all legal-tenders, if the return to specie payment by the government did not presuppose the substitution of gold for them. No one doubts that however soon or late such a change is effected it must cause the greatest depreciation of values in every species of property except debts held against government and the individuals. Every bond and note would be appreciated, say thirty per cent.; all other property would be depreciated the same amount as compared with the present valuation. Such an unsettling of values the world has never seen nor any nation endured. It would be equivalent to confiscation by legislative act of one-third the value of all the property of the country, excepting only that held by the creditor class.

There is no denying the truth of this argument—and the General enlivens his reflections with a nice little piece of sarcasm, which, we fear, will make the virtuous GREELEY angry and he will probably call the General names—a villain; or a "beast" for instance:

> "One says the way to resume specie payments is to resume." Suppose the physicians should say to the sick man, "The way not to be sick is to be well," might not the patient ask the doctor how am I to get well. So, a few years ago, one may remember the the way proposed for the Union armies to get to Richmond was "On to Richmond," and I trust that I may not be considered as malicious in calling to mind that our armies found some difficulties in carrying out this suggestion, which resulted in such disaster that it was to be hoped those who blindly advocated it would never again dogmatize upon any subject the difficulties of which they neither appreciated or understood.

The General contends that a convertible paper currency is more fluctuating, more productive of panics, than a currency of inconvertible paper can possibly be. His arguments and his historical proofs of this position are ingenious, if not entirely convincing.

He asserts what cannot he disproved, that if we resume specie payments, every bond we owe in Europe, will come home for redemption—and he maintains that the gold value of our bonds in Europe varying from 74 in London to 78 in Frankfort) fixes the gold value of our currency and our bonds here at home. The reason why English consols are 92 and our bonds 74 is curiously stated, to say the least: "Nobody dreams the British debt will ever be paid,— but as we paid off our national debt once, those investing in our securities *fear this may happen again.*" Well, perhaps, it may—but not till after JOHN SHERMAN has wheedled the bondholders into taking 4½ per cent. bonds in lieu of 6 per cent. bonds! "I think," says Gen. BUTLER, "I have proposed a currency as valuable as gold, and for all the purposes of a circulating medium, better than gold, but which I desire shall *not* be redeemable in gold and silver." Then he denounces coined gold and silver as "the handmaid of despotism; the prop of monarchial power; the supporter of thrones; the engine by which the privileges and pretensions of aristocrats have always been sustained in trampling down the rights, devouring the substance, and absorbing the unrequited labors of the masses."

In order to show the relative values of gold and silver in different countries, he states that while in Japan gold is only three and half to one, with us the standard is fifteen and a half to one.

General BUTLER'S opinion of the bankers and capitalists is none of the highest, as appears by the following, which is the concluding portion of his speech. He differs in this, from JAY COOKE and other eminent and patriotic money changers who have kindly consented to be made rich by the processes the General describes:

> When the government wanted more money to pay the soldiers and carry on the war did they get it from the banker and the capitalist? No; they issued their own legal tender notes as money and paid their debts. Having provided that these notes might be funded into a gold-bearing six per cent. bond, the capitalists bought them up when they fell to a discount of sixty per cent., by selling the gold at that premium which they had hoarded in their vaults and had refused to loan to the government, and funded this, which they now call failed paper, in bonds for the payment of which in gold, or, what is equivalent, a return to specie payments, they now howl at the doors of the Capitol, unmindful of the destruction of value, the starving of the laborer, and the ruin and devastation they may cause. Although this return to specie payment has been agitated ever since the war what petition has come up to you from the people demanding it at your hands? What meetings of the people have been held to make to you petitions for relief from grievances in this behalf? Not one; not one. Only resolutions of boards of trade and bankers. I stand here, therefore, for inconvertible paper money, the greenback, which has fought our battles and saved our country; which has been held by us as a just equivalent for the blood of our soldiers, the lives of our sons, the widowhood of our daughters, and the orphanage of their children. I stand here for a currency by which the business transactions of 40,000,000 people are safely and successfully done, which, founded on the faith, the wealth, and property of the nation, is at once the exemplar and engine of its industry and power—that money which saved the country in war and has given it prosperity and happiness in peace. To it 4,000,000 men owe their emancipation from slavery; to it labor is indebted for elevation from that thrall of degradation in which it has been enveloped for ages. I stand for that money, therefore which is by far the better agent and instrument of exchange of an enlightened and free people than gold and silver—the money alike of the barbarian and the despot.
>
> We think we can safely promise to whomsoever may read General BUTLER'S speech, that they will be instructed, even if not convinced. No original Radical can make one so full of interesting matter.

MORE HYPOCRISY.

The New York *Tribune* opposes all the bills before Congress "looking to the establishment of a Governmental Telegraph," and concludes its objections; "We think the government should let the Telegraph business alone." In giving its reasons against the proposition, the *Tribune*, like others who oppose the same thing, exposes the unsoundness of all monopoly grants, and advances principles, obviously and undoubtedly correct, which recognize the injustice as well as the impolicy of every species of legislation conferring special privliges upon individuals or classes. Thus it says—"We presume that a Government Telegraph would somewhat cheapen the cost of messages; but the money invested in establishing it would never be returned to the Treasury. The clamor for a reduction of charges (as now with letters) would steadily overbear any hope of profit. *Can it be right, we ask, to tax the whole people for the benefit of that small minority who send messages by telegraph?*"

As this question can be applied with equal force against all government grants to increase the profits of capital in any department of business, it seems impossible that any one who could frame and ask it and at the same time be a supporter of all the artificial advantages bestowed upon capital to swell its gains, could have any just claim to sincerity or honesty. It betrays the same inconsistency as advocating intelligence in a voter and insisting upon conferring the elective franchise upon Southern slaves. The *Tribune* does all these things, and its editor affects honesty.

KEROSENE.

Mr. C. F. CHANDLER, chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health, of New York, has been making extensive experiments with kerosene, and publishes the result, which occupies several columns in the New York *World*. We give a few extracts, which may be of use to the thousands who use adulterated and unsafe oil as a burning fluid. The report says:

QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

There is no natural dividing line between benzine, naphtha, burning oil and lubricating oil.

These liquids flow in a steady, uninterrupted stream from the still. If we collect a sample and test it with a hydrometor, it may have a specific gravity of 75 degrees Beaum, it is light benzine or gasoline, and if we continue to test it from time to time, we shall find that it becomes heavier and heavier, till finally it may perhaps reach 20 degrees Beaum, when we have heavy lubricating oil.

The fractioning of the distillate is entirely arbitrary, and has resulted from the adaptation of the different products to different purposes in the arts.

In the early revenue laws of Congress the following classification was established:

Gasoline or benzine oils lighter than 70 deg. Beaume.

Naphtha, between 50 deg. and 70 deg. Beaume.

Burning oil, between 26 deg. and 50 deg. Beaume.

Lubricating oil below 36 deg. Beaume.

The refiner tests the stream as it flows from the still, and when it reaches a certain gravity, he diverts it from the benzine tank to the burning oil tank.

The conscientious refiner runs all the dangerous oil into the benzine tank, and only when the oil is sufficiently heavy to be safe does he allow it to pass into the receiver. But as benzine must be sold at a lower price than burning oil, the refiners are many of them led to collect as little benzine and as much kerosene as possible.

It must not be supposed, however, that the specific gravity of the oil can be considered a safe index of its quality. On the contrary, the specific gravity gives very little idea of the quality for while benzine and naphtha render the kerosene lighter the gravity of good kerosene is preserved by the presence of heavier oils. So a poor dangerous oil may be much heavier than a safe oil.

THE FIRE TEST.

As the products of petroleum are dangerous in proportion to their inflammability, a fire test has long been in use, by which the temperature is determined at which the oil envolves an inflammable vapor—the "vaporizing point"—and the temperature at which the oil itself may be handled with a burning match—the "burning point."

The vaporizing point of good kerosene oil should not be much below 100 deg. Fahrenheit, and the burning point should not be below 110 deg. Fahrenheit. Unfortunately the results of this investigation show that but little of the oil sold in New York comes up to this standard.

The old law of Congress fixed 110 deg. Fahrenheit for the burning test, but this law was unfortunately repealed.

The free laws of New York fix the burning point at 100 deg. Fahrenheit, which is decidedly too low, as is shown by the great increase in the number of burning casualities.

PROCESS FOR RENDERING BENZINE NON-EXPLOSIVE.

Processes have been patented, and vendors have sold rights throughout the country, for patented and secret processes for rendering benzine, gasoline, and naptha non-explosive. Thus treated, it is sold under such names as "liquid gas," "Aurora Oil," &c.

These patents and secret processes are not only ridiculous, but their sale to ignorant persons is a crime not only equalled by murder.

It is impossible to render these light oils non-explosive and safe. The addition of a few grains of alum, potash, borax, alcohol, gum camphor, &c., to a barrel of benzine does not change its dangerous character in the least. The experiment of pouring a little of the fluid into a bottle and applying a burning match, is no proof whatever, for to produce an explosion it is necessary to secure a certain ratio of air to benzine vapor, which it would not be possible to do in a bottle once in fifty times.

The fire test gives the only sure indication, apply a lighted match to a little of the oil contained in a cup or saucer, and if it can be made to take fire, it should be at once considered as unsafe—even though the experiment be made in one of the hottest days of summer—should it not take fire, it might still be a dangerous oil, as safe oil must not evolve a combustible vapor below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

Experimenters must be reminded that great care is necessary in appying this test, as persons not accustomed to make such experiments are liable to serious accidents. By carelessly trying the fire test on a sample of kerosene, a gentleman in New Bedford burned up the entire refinery, oil, barrels, still and buildings.

MR. CHANDLER tested oil purchased a seventy-nine different places with the following alarming result:

From these figures it will be seen that not one of these examples, selected at random throughout the city, which are all that were tested, is of a good quality, which may be called safe.

The only single specimen of safe oil on the entire list is No. 79, which is manufactured at the extensive works of Downer, in Boston, and which I obtained from that city by the hands of a friend. When camphene and burning fluid were in extensive use, and produced such frequent accidents, we could not blame the manufacturers, as it was not possible to make these preparations of turpentine safe. But every refiner can send a perfectly safe kerosene to market if he chooses; he may make it stand fire at 110 degrees F., 120 degrees F, 130 degrees F., or any other temperature he may elect—it is merely a question of a few cents more or less per gallon. Consumers should understand that in demanding the cheapest oil they compel the refiner to supply them with a mixture of benzine and kerosene. Competition is irresistible; and if the price is run down below cost adulteration must follow. It is a source of gratification to know that Donner of Boston, has one of the most extensive refineries in the country; he is able to make a perfectly safe oil, charge a higher price for it, and sell all that he can make. Who would hesitate to pay five, ten or fifteen cents per gallon for the difference between an oil which is perfectly safe, and one which is liable to destroy one's wife or children at any moment by a most horrid death? The first sample on the list, No. one, contains 50 per cent of gasoline abode 70 deg. B., 40 per cent. naptha above 59 deg. B., and only ten per cent. of luminary oil. It would be safe to have gun powder in one's lamp because, that substance would remain quite out of the way of fire, but this oil is so volatile that it seeks the flame of its own accord.

Even the eighth sample contains 20 per cent. of benzine; the eighteen h sample 30 per cent; the thirty-eighth sample 6 per cent. and no samples save Downer's, less than 2 per cent of this dangerous liquid.

The result of this examination will, I think be sufficiently startling to interest the members of your honorable body in the speedy enactment of suitable laws for the protection of the poorer classes who are not supplied with gas, and are consequently dependent on the honesty of the refiners and retailers of kerosene.

There is only one plan by which the safety of the public can be insured, that is by the enactment of stringent laws, compelling the refiners to remove these dangerous substances from the kerosene, and inflicting heavy penalties upon those who are reckless enough to endanger the lives of innocent purchasers.

A proper inspection of the kerosene sold, made under the authority of the Board of Health, would prove sufficient to enforce such a law.

For the purpose of registration, the retailers should be required to produce licenses from the Board.

The sale of dangerous oil should be followed by confiscation, loss of license, and, perhaps, fine.

The investigation in not yet completed, as the study of the lamps in which it is burned is now in progress. In fact it is only by a study of the lamps that we can decide upon proper standard for the oil.

I shall, therefore, have the honor to present at an early day a further report upon the lamps designed for burning kerosene oil.

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,
Chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health.
NEW YORK, January 11, 1969.

GEN. CASS FOR GOVERNOR.

The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat* comes out strongly in favor of Gen. CASS as the next Democratic candidate for Governor, and reprints an article which appeared in its columns three years ago, in which occurs the following paragraphs:

"This is an honor General Cass has not sought, but that the people of the West have long desired to bestow. This desire has arisen not alone from the place his great name occupies among a people who know and respect and would gladly honor him, but from a consciousness that his abilities are equal to the duties the office imposes. We know our patriotic brethren of the East sincerely desire to have *the right man in the right place*. That should and doubtless will be the paramount object of the State Convention. The nomination of General Cass, we are sure would attain the object it is the universal desire of the Democracy to promote. He is the only man we know in whose support people of the opposite party would forget their party objects and, for the time, cross their party lines. His known and acknowledged ability and great personal popularity would gain him support that party feeling could not prevent. His administrative qualities are unquestioned. No one who knows him will, for a moment, doubt or question his entire fitness for the place. His honesty is proverbial. And his quickness of thought and shrewdness of business tact have given him known success as a business man. General Cass's able and honest administration of the affairs of this State would so strongly contrast with the miserable misrule it would supercede, that the people of the whole country would see and admire the beauty there is in an administration of honesty, uprightness and ability. While the soundness of his unshaken and unswerving Democracy is as well known as the purity of his private life, the correctness of the business transactions that have marked his public life are known of all men with whom he has been associated. A religiously good man, his political opponents could not induce a partizan to even whisper a slander against his unspotted public life.

"The nomination itself will give confidence of success to the Democracy throughout the State; it will give new life to the Democratic masses; it will give the people of all parties a man for whom they can vote, knowing that he will faithfully administer the affairs of the Commonwealth. Let the Convention give us CASS—and the people will give us VICTORY!"

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The *Valley Spirit*, of Chambersburg, contains the following suggestions in its last issue:

We notice that in several counties of the State, conventions and meetings of the County Committees are being called and held for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention. This early action is because of the supineness or indifference of the State Central Committee in relation to the postponement of the State Convention. We called attention to this matter a few weeks ago, and our article met with the approval of a large portion of the press of the State, and yet the Central Committee has done nothing. Why should a meeting of that Committee not be held for the purpose of considering the questions of postponement? We trust that the Chairman will give this matter his early and earnest attention.

We are animated by no selfish purpose. We have no axe to grind. We are simply anxious for the success of the Democratic party. We desire to win at the next election. We have no candidate of our own, and do not advocate a postponement of the Convention to subserve the interests of any individual. The distinguished gentleman named for the position from the Western part of the State seems thus far to be without a competitor, and we do not regret it. But starting into the canvass, even with his name and influence, at such an early date as the fourth of March, would, in our opinion, be throwing away great advantages which might be gained by delay. In our judgment it would be impolitic to announce a platform in the Spring for a campaign in the Fall. We hope that those of our Democratic friends who think with us on this matter will keep agitating the subject until the object sought for is attained.

REPUBLICANS are invoking the veto power of the President to protect themselves from ruin. The New York *Times* says:

> President Johnson will have a splendid chance to serve his country during the next two months. All he will have to do will be to use that celebrated *veto* of his right and left, on all schemes of extravagance and all jobs of corruption that may come before him after they have passed Congress. There are scores of such schemes now before Congress, and it is quite certain that some of them will pass. If he will *veto* them remorselessly (as he may well do, having no favors to ask and no enemies to conciliate, he will not only prevent some of them from becoming law, but will leave behind him a title for grateful remembrance. Though President Johnson has not much power left him, he has still the power of—*veto!*

THE *Gazette* charged us the other day with publishing a "pointed and stinging assault upon WOODWARD, PACKER and MCCANDLESS," and with saying General CASS alone had the "ability and probity, to justify a Democratic nomination." We have asked for the proof—it has not been forthcoming.

PART OF THE MUSTER ROLL.

In looking over the catalogue of ex-Democrats, now on the Radical muster-roll, we cannot but marvel at their facile change of opinions, and at the readiness of their new associates to bestow upon them offices and honors. Indeed, when we see the great number of important positions filled by them, not only is the self-denying temper of the Radicals wonderfully displayed, but it is difficult to conceive how their party could have maintained itself without these conspicuous recruits. Confining our observations to Pennsylvania alone, and even here to but a few of the most prominent, the co-incidence between changing sides and immediate official promotion, is surprising indeed, if the changes were purely from convictions of error; but in the usual order of ignoble natures, if they were induced by motives, exclusively, of personal interest. There is one conclusion, however, which there is no difficulty in arriving at, in relation to all of our Pennsylvania converts, and that is, that the moment the Democratic party is again in the ascendant they will return into its ranks. We think that in this matter, everybody acquainted with the mental calibre and ruling passions of these excellent citizens, must be of the same opinion. We subjoin a part of this roll of honor, leaving off from it all but the most prominent.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor, who insisted that he was a life long Democrat until he found the party would not nominate him and that the Radicals would.

E. M. STANTON, in Mr. BUCHANAN'S cabinet; but the scales falling from his eyes, was made Secretary of War by Mr. LINCOLN.

SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Senator—invests in politics and finds the sands of Pactolus in the investments, returning hundreds of thousands for every thousand put in.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Congressman. He came to this county a Democrat. That party being in a hopeless minority, his change, with *his* nature, was inevitable.

JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator—was for General CASS for President, and so hostile to Mr. BUCHANAN, that when the latter was nominated, he went against him and the party that supported him.

G. W. SCOFIELD got into Congress by turning over to the only side that could elect in the district where he resided.

JOHN CESSNA and HENRY L. CAKE secured seats in Congress in the same way.

MORROW B. LOWRY, State Senator from Erie; could never have been Senator in that district without abandoning the Democracy.

JOHN M. READ, Judge of the Supreme Court. Has belonged to all parties.

B. H. BREWSTER, Attorney General. He felt his own merits, and because the Democrats would not honor them to his liking, he went among those who would.

WILMER WORTHINGTON, Speaker of the Senate. His residence in Chester county explains why he is not still a Democrat.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General. Left the Democratic party in disgust, because they did not appreciate his last immortal achievement at Washington.

J. W. CAKE, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. A politician of the same school of SIMON CAMERON.

JOHN W. FORNEY, owns and edits two papers, both daily. Volatile, erratic and phlogistic. He went from among the Democrats poor—since he left that party, he has "put money in his purse."

We will add no more to this roll now. The changes made by the men upon it, look so much like expedients to better their condition, or to gratify their ambition, that plain people will more than suspect such to have been the moving causes. They are all "clever fellows," as the jovial song has it, and if the Democrats want them again, there is not the slightest doubt but they can have them, simply by making it their interest to return.

COL. SAMUEL EVANS.

The nomination of this gentleman for United States Senator by Senator SEARIGHT, is the first mention of his name in connection with public affairs for many years. About thirty years ago, he was a popular political leader, and served in the Legislature with great distinction. He is a gentleman of a high order of talent, an attractive speaker, and possessed of great wealth. In early life he was a Whig, but his good sense, polished education and conservative tendencies, forbade his approval of the destructive policy of Radicalism, and, for a number of years past, he has thrown the weight of his high character and influence on the side of conservatism. If such a thing could happen in these degenerate times, as his election to the United States Senate, it would reflect credit upon our Commonwealth.

THE *Christian Advocate* is disconsolate over the sad fall of the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of London, who declared he tried the tee-total business for nine months, and found that a glass of wine aided him in his labors, which were of an exhausting character, and that he now takes his wine as a beverage rather than a medicine. The *Advocate* says one of its idols is broken. In propoetion as SPURGEON feels good, does our christian friend get miserable. Good bye SPURGEON.

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Senator ANTHONY, puts the claim of SUE MURPHY in the following compact form:

If the constitution is to be read according to its plain understanding. I am unable to see how this case evades the provision that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. When you can prove to me that this property taken for the construction of a public building by the United States, is not to be paid for, then you will satisfy me that any other debt that the United States owes is not to be paid. That is not property that was destroyed by an army on its march; it is not property that was destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy and affording him aid and comfort; it is not property that would have been destroyed by one army if it was not by the other; but it is a certain amount of property that the United States took by competent authority and by public necessity for the construction of a public work and we are just at much bound to pay for these materials, for the stone and the wood that were used in the construction of that fort, as we are to pay for the cannon that was mounted upon it or the ammunition which the cannon was served; just as much as we are bound to pay for the supplies and the clothing that were furnished to the garrison in that fort.

This case was presented to the Senate two or three years ago. It was examined before the Committee on Claims. It was reported, I think, unanimously. The evidence of the loyalty of this lady was presented before us to the satisfaction of every member of the committee. I am not now able to recall the evidence, but I recollect that military officers appeared before the committee, came on here voluntarily to testify upon that point and the committee were perfectly satisfied on that point, and so reported, but did not report all the verbal evidence upon which they relied. The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims. It passed the Senate. It went to the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives they had a rule which prevented the consideration of bills of this kind. The case was so strong upon its merits that the rule was suspended in its favor, and the bill would undoubtedly have passed but for want of time. It fell for want of time.

We are delighted, and the country must share in our rejoicing, to know that SUE, a rosebud of sweet sixteen was loyal. She may starve, but never can be deprived of that honor. Let it be inscribed upon her tombstone, "Here lies a loyal female, a non combatant whose entire private property was taken by order of a loyal army, and compensation refused, on ground that a great many other loyal Murphy's would ask to be paid." If the stone cutter has room, he might state below, that CORCORAN, rich banker in Washington, not any more loyal than the law allowed, was paid $41,000 for the use of his park, by our troops during the war.

THE country need not be told, says a letter from Washington, that the dominant party in Congress are wholly unable to overcome the difficulties which lie in the path of general quiet and prosperity. The currency question, it will be perceived, has been given up in utter despair. The adjustment of the tax laws, internal and external, consistently with the imperative demands of business men, is a matter confessedly beyond the power of Radical leaders. All this is made plain enough by the daily proceedings of Congress. But I have specific information that difference of opinion upon these important subjects, together with that "reconstruction" itself, is the least of the troubles in the enemy's camp.

The members in both houses of Congress are cut up into a dozen irreconcilable cliques, among whom personal bitterness exists such as was never before witnessed between leaders of opposite political parties. *These feuds have even led to the interruption of social relations between prominent men popularly supposed to be sworn bosom friends politically and personally!* It was with regret that the public saw General GRANT descend in *propria personæ* to contradict the ridiculous "revelations" of the New York *World*. But when it is *understood that these pretended disclosures were instigated by parties having Cabinet aspirations*, and *who had not sufficiently concealed their tracks*, the wonder will cease—the obligation of the "coming man" to interpose a denial became imperative. Under the peculiar circumstances, and considering the prominence of the parties at the bottom of the affair, the individuals so unmercifully handled could do no less than demand an official contradiction.

It has come to my knowledge that General GRANT has not yet consulted any of the Radical leaders as to the general formation of his Cabinet. A gentleman very prominent for such a position publicly said so last night.

JOHN W. FORNEY was admitted to the floor of the colored Convention, now being held in Washington City, and made a speech which was not true, but as near to it as JOHN'S nature would allow. In his "Occasional" to his two papers, both daily, he writes:

Frederick Douglass ruled with a dignity and ability that fitly paralleled the ease and polish of the flower of Southern chivalry, John C. Breckenridge, while in the Vice Presidential chair.

The members spoke with a clear, apt, incisive good sense that would have shamed many a white man's picked convention; and, as they did, I thought of the "superior race" as they fulminated treason in Tammany Hall, last Fourth of July!

We believe the amnesty proclamation covers the case of treason at Tammany, last Fourth of July, and the traitors are free.

THE Fulton *Democrat*, published at M'Connellsville, Pa., is out for General CASS for Governor and says: "No better man, we believe could be nominated, and no candidate could be better or easier elected than General GEO. W.

[From the New Orleans Morning Star.]

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

BY RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS.

The poem of Gerald Griffin, on the same subject, is familiar to our readers. The following, by Dr. Williams—not unlike it—is a model of purity—breathing, as it does, accents of love and holiness. The author lived for some time in this city, and endeared himself to all who had the happiness of forming his acquaintance. He died in Thibodaux in 1862.

Sister of Charity, gentle and dutiful,
Loving as Seraphim, gentle and mild;
In humbleness strong, and in purity beautiful,
In spirit heroic, in manners a child;
Ever thy love like an angle reposes,
With hovering wings o'er the sufferer here,
Till the arrows of death are half hidden in roses,
And hope-speaking prophecy smiles on the bier.

When life, like a vapor, is slowly retiring,
As clouds in the dawning to Heav'n uprolled,
Thy prayer, like a herald, precedes him expiring,
And the cross on thy bosom his last looks behold;
And, oh! as the Spouse to thy words of love listens,
What hundred fold blessings descend on thee then;
Thus the flower absorbed dew in the bright iris glistens,
And returns to the lilies more richly again.

Sister of Charity, child of the holiest,
Oh! for thy loving soul, ardent and pure—
Mother of orphans, and friends of the lowliest—
Stay of the wretched, the guilty, the poor;
The embrace of the Godhead so plainly enfolds thee,
Sanctity's halo so shrines thee around,
Daring the eye that unshrinking beholds thee,
Nor droops in thy presence abashed to the ground.

Dim is the fire of the sunniest blushes,
Burning the breast of the maidenly rose,
To the exquisite bloom that thy pale beauty flushes,
When the incense ascends and the sanctuary glows;
And the music, that seemed Heaven's language is pealing—
Adoration has bowed him in silence and sighs,
And man, intermingled with angels, is feeling,
The passionless rapture that comes from the skies.

Oh! that this heart, with unspeakable treasure
Of love, hath been wasted so vainly on clay,
Like thine, unallured by the phantom of pleasure,
Could rend every earthly affection away.
And yet in thy presence, the billows subsiding,
Obey the strong effort of reason and will,
And my soul in its pristine tranquility gliding,
Is calm as when God bade the ocean be still.

Thy soothing, how gentle! thy pity, how tender!
Choir music thy voice is—thy step angel grace,
And thy union with deity shrines in a splendor
Subdued, but unearthly, thy spiritual face,
When the frail chains are broken, a captive that bound thee
Afar from thy home is the prison of clay,
Bride of the Lamb, and earth's shadows around thee
Disperse in the blaze of eternity's day.

Still mindful as now of the sufferer's story,
Arresting the thunders of wrath ere they roll,
Intervene as a cloud between us and His glory
And shield from His lightnings the shuddering soul,
As mild as the moonbeam in autumn descending,
That lightning, extinguished by mercy, shall fall;
While He hears, with the wail of a penitent blending,
Thy prayer, Holy Daughter of Vincent de Paul.

A MODERN DRINKING SONG.

Adapted (slightly,) from the old poets, to the new style of "Beverage," and dedicated,

BY GEORGE SENNOTT,

(To the "Whisky Ring.")

Fill high the bowl with Fusel Oil!
With tannin let your cups be crowned!
If Strychnine gives relief to Toil,
Let Strychnine's generous juice abound!
Let Oil of Vitriol cool your brains,
Or animated atoms brew,
And fill your arteries, hearts and veins,
With glee—and infusorial glue!

Wine! *That* died out in '38—
What fool would have it back! And how?
The "cup that will inebriate,
And never cheer," they sell us now,
"The conscious water saw its God
And blushed." What of it? Don't you feel
That water knows the Drugger's rod,
And blushes now—with Cochineal?

Ah-h! Fragrant fume of Kreosote!
Bewitching bowl of Prussian Blue!
Who would not soothe his parching throat
With your mild offspring, "Mountain Dew"?
Stronger than aught that racked the frame
And shook the mighty brain of Burns,
Surely ye'll set our heads aflame,
Whene'er his festal day returns!

Bring on the Beer—Fresh Copperas foam!
With Alum mixed, in powder fine,
How could my foolish fancy roam
In search of whiter froth than thine!
Thy Indian Berry's Essence spread
Through amber wavelets, sparkling clear,
Benumbs dull Care—strikes Feeling dead—
And narcotizes Shame and Fear!

Far down thy bubbling depths, Champagne!
Drowned Honor, Love and Beauty lie—
They fought th' unequal fight in vain—
Shall we, too, *merely* drink and die?
Sweet Acetate of Lead, forbid!
Fill every drink with pangs—and tell
What tortures could—and always did—
Anticipate the stings of Hell!

Then drink, *boys!* drink! We never can
Drink younger! And we never will
Be men, or aught resembling man,
While poisoners have the power to kill!
Amen!—From frenzy's screech of mirth
To maudlin sorrow's drivelling flow,
We'll rave, through scenes unmatched on earth,
And not to be surpassed below!

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

Nothing but leaves. The spirit grieves
Over a wasted life;
Sin committed while conscience slept,
Promises made and never kept;
Hatred, battles and strife—
Nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves; no gathering sheaves
Of life's fair ripened grain;
Words; idle words, for earnest deeds;
We sow our seeds—lo! tares and weeds
We reap for toil and pain—
Nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves; memory weaves
No veil to screen the past;
As we retrace our weary way,
Counting each lost and misspent day,
We sadly find at last
Nothing but leaves.

And shall we meet our Father so,
Bearing our withered leaves?
The Saviour looks for perfect fruit—
We stand before Him, humbled, mute,
Writing the words He breathes—
Nothing but leaves.

—An important auxiliary in extinguishing fires has been invented in Providence, R. I. It is called the "fireman's platform," is mounted on a truck, and consists of three cylindrical sections, which shut within each other like telescope slides, and can be elevated into a tower fifty feet high, wherewith to reach the upper stories of a burning building where a ladder is hardly available. This truck can be inclined to an angle of thirty degrees, so as to reach the upper stories of a building when those below are in flames. The sections are constructed of light concentric rings of wrought iron, so that the whole apparatus weighs only thirty-three hundred pounds. The walls are divided by rounds, which thus form ladders.

TRICHINA.

Two Cases in Albany—Interesting Particulars.

[From the Albany Argus, January 11.]

The following is an abstract from the paper read before the Albany Institute, on Wednesday evening last by Dr. E. R. Hun:

In 1833 Mr. Hilton, of England discovered in the muscles of a human body, which he was examining, a number of minute white specks, which upon microscopic examination proved to be oval cysts, composed of calcarious matter, and containing in their center a small worm. Two years later, Professor Owen investigated the subject, and gave to the worm the name of Trichina Spiralis, from its slender form and spiral shape. After this it was frequently met with in the muscles of subjects in the dissecting room but nothing was known how it got into the muscles, or what symptoms it produced in the patient it infested. In 1860, Zenker of Dresden called public attention to the fact that this little parasite, hitherto considered harmless, was the cause of one of the most frightful and fatal diseases to which the human race is subject. A family near Dresden was poisoned by eating the flesh of a pig raised and slaugetered on their farm. One of them died, and the muscles of her body were found to be studded with Trichinæ, and the worm was also found in the sausages, ham and head cheese, made from the flesh of the pig. Some of the infected meat was sent to Virchow, of Berlin, who by a series of experiments, developed the following interesting facts; If meat containing Trichinæ be introduced into the stomach of certain animals and these animals be killed and carefully examined at different intervals, it is found that the Trichinæ pass through several phases of development. Soon after being swallowed the gastric juices dissolve the cyst in which the worm is enclosed, and the trichina, at this stage about 1-25 of an inch in length, is set free in the stomach. It rapidly increases in size during the next three days, until it is about 1-5 of an inch long, and at the same time a distinction between the sexes makes itself apparent. The females outnumber the males by about forty to one. By about the twelfth day, each female gives birth to living young, whose number has been variously computed at from 200 to 1,000 for each parent. These little trichinæ, which measure from 1-100 to 1-1000 of an inch in length, immediately commence to bore through the walls of the stomach and intestines containing them, and find their way into all the muscles, which are under the control of the will—it being a curious fact that they are never found in the heart, or muscles of organic life. During the next four weeks or more, they move about in the muscular fibres and increase gradually in size until they attain the 1-25 of an inch in length, when they coil up in spiral form and become enclosed in a cyst, when they remain quiescent for an indefinite period of time, waiting until some animal shall swallow the meat containing them, when they pass through the above described cycle of existence.

During the time that the trichina pass through their various stages of development, the animal infected by them presents certain symptoms, which, of course, differ according to the number of trichina swallowed and their position in the body; and these symptoms constitute the disease called trichinosis, which may be divided into three stages. During the first stage, while the worms are in the stomach and intestines, the principal symptoms are vomiting, diarrhœa, and general disturbance of the functions of the digestive organs. During the second stage, while the trichina are migrating about in the muscles, we find dropsical swelling of the face and limbs, especially of the lower eyelids, the diarrhœa may or may not continue, and the most intense pain and tenderness affect the whole body and limbs. The patient, if able to walk at all, does so upon his toes, as if unable to rest the heel upon the ground, and in some cases is obliged to lie extended upon his back, the slightest attempt to move even a finger being attended by paroxysms of agony. At the same time a troublesome cough often supervenes, which of course increases the pain and soreness. This condition lasts for twenty to sixty days, after which the sorsness gradually subsides, and the third stage or that of convalescence commences. The patient, worn out by protracted suffering, slowly regains his strength, or sinks and dies from exhaustion. If recovery does not take place, the Trichinæ becomes encysted and remain permanently in the muscle, but occasion no further trouble or annoyance. The second stage is far the most dangerous of the three, and it is during this stage that the patient most frequently dies. This subject presents peculiar points of interest to the citizens of Albany, from the fact that there are two cases of the disease now existing, which are under the care of Dr. C. D. Mosher, of this city. A German family in Van Vechten street purchased a piece of pork for dinner. Two boys belonging to the family found the pork in the house during the morning, and ate some of it raw. The remainder was cooked, and the whole family, numbering seven, ate it for dinner. The five who only ate it when cooked, did not suffer from the disease, but the two boys were attacked with Trichinosis, and the one is now in a very dangerous condition. The other has recovered from all serious symptoms. In order that there should be no possibility of mistake in the diagnosis of the disease, Dr. E. R. Hun, by means of an instrument which he had constructed for the purpose, removed a portion of the muscle, from the arm of the boy, who has recovered, and, by a microscopic examination, found twenty-one Trichinæ in a piece no larger than the head of a pin. Professor Virchow, of Berlin, who has investigated the subject of Trichinosis carefully, states that the only means by which the parasite can be surely destroyed in the pork is, first, by cookin so thoroughly that the entire substance of the meat attains a temperature of 212 degrees; and, second, by a warm fumigation of 24 hour's duration.

Death of an Aged Brother and Sister —Their Love of Money.

Jocob Binkley and his sister Elizabeth, two aged persons, died last week, within a short time of each other, at their residence, in East Washington street, in this town. These two old people have left an estate variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; and yet they lived and died in the most abject poverty, denying themselves all the comforts and most of the necessaries of life for the poor gratification of adding dollar to dollar. The brother died last, and just before his death requested a neighbor to take charge of such funds as were in the house, consisting of a box of coin, supposed to contain eight or ten hundred dollars and several parcels of bank notes, which were wrapped up in old paper and rags and stuck about in the bureau drawers. Besides these effects, they owned seven or eight houses in this town, and held a considerable amount of private securities. And yet, as already stated, they refused to make use of even a small part of these ample means to render their last days on earth comfortable, and really died as they had lived, in a wretched state of destitution. Having no issue, their estate will go to three persons living in the lower part of the county —*Hagerstown, Md., Herald.*

The Philadelphia Fire—The Losses and Insurances.

The Philadelphia papers give the following in relation to the destruction by fire of the handsome block of marble stores at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets:

The building No. 902 (occupied by Caldwell & Co.) was owned by Wm. C. Houston. It cost, when built, $58,000. The insurance upon it, as furnished by M. D. Evans, insurance agent, No. 431 Walnut street, amounts to $50,000 divided as follows:

American, $10,000; Hand in Hand, $10,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $5,000; Green Tree, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Delaware Mutual, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000.

Messrs. Caldwell & Co. had four large safes in their establishment. Two of these safes were in the front part of the store, and contained all the gold watches and diamonds. The safes were found in good condition this morning. The value of the stock of the firm which was outside of the safes is estimated at $250,000.

The insurance on the stock effected by Tillinghast Hilt, Insurance Agents, No. 409 Walnut street, are as follows: Springfield, $5,000; Yonkers of New York, $5,000; Lumberman's of Chicago, $5,000; Peoples's of Worcester, $5,000; Atlantic of Providence, $5,000; Enterprise of Cincinnati, $5,000; Norwich of Connecticut, $5,000; Firemen's of New, York, $5,000; Astor of New York, $5,000; Phœnix of New York, $5,000; Imperial of London, $5,000; Home of New Haven, $10,000; Clinton of New York, $10,000; Royal of London, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $15,000; Delaware Mutual, $10,000; North America, $10,000; Reliance, $10,000; Astor, (on pictures,) $3,000; Howard, (on pictures,) $3,000; total, $136,000.

The corner store was owned by Mr. Geo. Howell. It cost $83,000, and was insured for $40,000, divided as follows:

American, $8,000; Fire Association, $8,000; Delaware Mutual, $8,000; Pennsylvania, $8,000; Franklin, $8,000.

Messrs. Howell & Brothers, the occupants, had on hand a very large stock of paper of all kinds. The Spring stock had only been placed in the building within a short time. Everything in the building was destroyed. The stock was valued at upward of $200,000.

Messrs Howell & Brothers have $105,000 insurance on their stock and fixtures, which was effected by Samuel Hill, Insurance Agent, in the following named companies: Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, $5,000; Spring Garden, Philadelphia, $5,000; Liverpool and London, $10,000; Royal, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; North American, of Hartford, $5,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $5,000; Washington, of New York, $5,000; Niagara, of New York, $5,000; North American, of New York, $5,000; Yonkers and New York, of New York, $5,000; Lorillard, of New York, $5,000; Home, of New York, $5,000; Manhattan, of New York, $5,000; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $5,000; Queen, of Liverpool, $5,000; total $105,000. Building No. 904 is owned by Mr. Benjamin Orne. It cost $60,000, and is insured for $54,000, divided among the following Companies: Yonkers, N. Y. $6,000; Hartford, $6,000; Ætna, Hartford, $7,000; Phœnix, New York, $7,000; National, Boston, $7,000; Shoe and Leather, Boston, $7,000; North American, Boston, $7,000; Eliot of Boston, $7,000. Total, $54,000. The building was not much injured by fire, but was greatly damaged by water.

The stock of Messrs. J. F. and E. B. Orne, carpet dealers, was valued at $125,000 on the 1st inst. The entire stock was damaged by water.

The insurance upon the stock, as furnished by M. D. Evans, Insurance Agent, No. 431 Walnut street, is as follows: North America, $20,000; Franklin, $30,000; Royal, $15,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $15,000; American of Philadelphia, $15,000; Pennsylvania, $25,000; Enterprise, $10,000; Reliance, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, 10,000 Union Mutual, $10,000; County Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; Etna of Hartford, $10,000; Niagara of New York, $10,000; Continental of New York, $10,000; Lorillard of New York, $10,000; People's of Worcester, $10,000; Springfield, Mass., $10,000; Manufacturer's of Philadelphia, $5,000. Total, $.25,000

"Man a Machine."

Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, delivered a lecture upon "Man, or, the Living Machine," in New York a few evenings ago. He began by stating that looking at the orrery and noting the movements of the numerous planets, all working together in the most complicated manner they are found to be the representatives of a simpler machinery. The movements of the solar system, as well as man, is regulated by arrangements similar to mechanical. The same law that bids one move over its majestic path bids the other; and man's invention is regulated by the same cause. There are in this room to night a hundred labratories, in each of which the sublimest and most complicated processes are going on. I could not give you a catalogue of them in an hour. Gases are changed to fluids, fluids to solids, and solids back to gases again; and new elements are being continually manufactured, all out of raw material, and in the most finished and workmanlike manner. In this room there are also a hundred magnetic batteries performing every kind of work. The telegraph wires receive and execute orders with the greatest promptitude and accuracy. In this room there are one hundred extraordinary living machines, and all of them are in action, and yet there is not a jar or sound, save that of the faint breath which regulates all. With some sixteen elementary substances these machines have been built, and so far as my observation is concerned, six feet by two is the greatest space they require. There have a power to manufacture themselves, and also the power of repairing their damages, and also a power to construct other machines which accomplish what the original elements could not of themselves do. The time was when there was nothing to be seen on this great planet but a mass of earth in its rough existence, and no change but of the seasons, the summer to the winter, and from the winter to the summer—and the only sound was the sighing of the winds. At length a piece of locomotion appears, and the hand—the most perfect tool ever invented—the little lustrument forever accomplished wonders. It begun by shaping sharp stones into knives. It then erected mansions of stone, tunnelled mountains, bridged rivers, and last of all, laid wires for the lightning to race. It has constructed printing presses, changed rough nature into a garden. It has covered the earth with cities and the seas with ships. It has remodelled the earth. (Applause.) The animals under whose foot the earth trembled, have all died. Man is complete, while animals are incomplete. The body was constructed similar to the soul of man, but both were necessary to present existence the soul having an existence in the future. The soul, when it left the body at the time of death, left a tenement for a more substantial mansion. The speaker divided the composite elements of man as soul, body, and senses, describing the peculiar working of each, and closed with an eloquent appeal to give attention to that which had possessed the power of a longer and more glorious existence than the others.

Arrival of the Flag-Ship Pensacola

The Flag-Ship Pensacola, of Rear Admirable Craven's command, returned from a cruise to the California Gulf and along the Mexican coast, touching at the towns of the Gulf; also at San Blas, the seaport of the rich country of the State Jalisco, and at Acapulco. The State of Jalisco is still under the dominion of Losado, though it is rumored that the government is preparing to enforce its authority over that State. Losada is an independent sovereign, acknowledging no allegiance to Juarez or any other authority, and with his well diciplined army of indians will make a very formidable resistance against any effort that is made to oust him him from his imperial sway of the State. All is quiet at Mazatlan, and the other ports of the Gulf. General Corona visited the Pensacola while she lay off Mazatlan, and was generously entertained by Admiral Craven and his staff officers. The distinguished ornithologist Grayson, the Audubon of the Pacific coast, is still at Mazatlan, hard at word in completing his collection of Mexican birds. He has lately visited Tres Marias Island in search of additional specimens, and expects to complete his great work within the coming year. Mr. Grayson is fortunately blessed with a sympathizing wife, who copies all his descriptions of birds and otherwise assists him in his arduous labors. Is it not time that Mr. Grayson should have some material aid in the prosecutions of his great work from the government of the United States, or from some of our wealthy citizens disposed to encourage science? The work, when completed, will add greatly to the ornithological science and to American fame, and will be recognized as an achievement of the genius and energy of a citizen of the Pacific coast. Hitherto Mr. Grayson has labored without any assistance from his own countrymen, enduring every sort of deprivation, hardship and expense, intent on the accomplishment of the work before him. He asks nothing now that we are aware of, yet it seems to us fit and proper that San Francisco should afford him some material aid.

The officers and crew of the Pensacola have enjoyed excellent health during the cruise—not a case of fever or of any serious illness. One of the seamen, named Childs, fell overboard at sea—ship at the time making six knots. He clung to the man rope at the stern of the ship, and was saved by one of the boats lowered for the purpose.

A very preceptible earthquake was experienced on board the Pensacola about 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 24th, ult., when a day and a half from Acapulco, bound northward. A sudden shock was felt by all on board, as if the ship had run aground, followed by a trembling, vibratory motion of the deck—no further manifestation of the phenemenon. The sky was clear and the sea quite smooth at the time, but the atmosphere assumed a very murkish hazy appearance, which continued the remainder of the day. We presume that very little damage could be done by an earthquake to ship far out at sea, owing to the yielding nature of the waters and the boyancy of a vessel, unless, perchance, a mountain should suddenly rise from the sea, taking the ship bodily, like Noah's Ark, on another Mount Ararat. The chances are so much against an event of this extraordinary character that we would be disposed to "bet high" on its never occurring. The Pensacola has gone to Benicia, the residence of Admiral Craven, and she will lie off that place for a few weeks.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Queen Victoria's Income

So much nonsense is constantly talked, and such erroneous notions are held, respecting the Queen's income, that it can hardly be considered a work of supererogation to put the precise facts before the people. By an act passed soon after her Majesty's accession, in which the Queen waives her right to and interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties and revenues, which by her perogative she might have claimed, the civil list, i. e. her income, is fixed at £385,000 per annum. Many people have an idea that this sum is actually paid to the Queen every year. Such is not the case. The civil list is divided into six classes to each of which we will briefly refer. Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to Her Majesty for her private use. This amount is £60,000, which is payable in monthly installments so long as Her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £181,260, is for the payment of the salaries of Her Majesty's household. The business is conducted by an official called the paymaster of the household, and when it is considered what a multiciplicity of offices there are connected with the court—from the lord of the bedchamber to the page of the back stairs, it can easily be imagined how easily the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,500, and is for the expense of the household. Royal housekeeping and royal parties and balls must be kept up on a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mews and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal. The amount of Class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,200, £9,000 is devoted to the payment of what are termed "royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the royal bounty fund, which are in the gift of the Premier, are generally made to to distressed literary men or women, or to the recessious relations of deceased military or naval officers, or to others who have claims on the Government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments, such, for instance, as the award made to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian dispatches from General Napier. The alms, or "Maunday" money also come from Class 4, and, to the amount of £5,000, are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1,300 is devoted to the payment or pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions, as they fall in through death, are in the gift of the wife of the Prime Minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientific persons, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000, but by a special clause in the act before referred to, the sum of £1,2000 is set apart from the consolidated fund in each year of the sovereign's reign for this purpose. The civil list pension now amount to £17,000 after allowing for deaths. Class 6, may be regarded as a sort of reserve fund. The amount of it is £8,040, and it may used toward meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

—The Supreme Court of Missouri has granted a writ of mandamus, compelling Francis Rodman, the Secretary of State of that State, to show cause why he does not correct the election returns from certain counties, as required by law. Rodman did not count them, becau e the votes would defeat a Radical candidate for Congress.

VARIETIES.

—The latest mode of announcing a birth is to call it "cutting off a coupon from the marriage bond."

—Galusha A. Grow, after a week's experience at Harrisburg, during the Senatorial contest, says he will "never be a candidate for anything again."

—An old man died in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at Washington, on Wednesday, while listening to Mr. Howard's argument on the Sue Murphy claim.

—A French paper tells of an old man of sixty, who, on receiving a sentence of twenty years' hard labor, thanked the judge, as he "didn't hope to live half so long."

—It is proposed to build a Masonic Temple in Detroit, at a cost of $550,000, and to establish in connection with it a library and art gallery.

—In Newark, N. J., last Sunday while the minister was preaching about eternal damnation, the snow and ice started and slid entirely from the roof with a great noise. The sermon must have been *red hot.—Pomeroy.*

—At a recent ball in New York city, the programmes were printed in the form of a gaudy butterfly and it is said looked very pretty as they hung from the ladies belts.

—Friction matches can be made perfectly water-proof under any circumstances, by dipping them, when completed, in the ordinary way, in a solution formed by adding two parts of glycerine to one of collodion.

—The best way to affix labels on plants or trees is said to be to write the words with a lead pencil on zinc. The writing proves more distinct with age, and cannot be effaced.

—On last Sunday at Ruddol's mills, Ky., a negro attempted to violate a little girl of five years, the daughter of his former master. The child's mother was attracted to the rescue by her screams. The negro is now in jail and confesses his guilt.

—The Rev. Father McElroy, of Baltimore, now eighty-seven years of age, the oldest priest of the Catholic Church in the United States, and who has been blind two years, recently had his sight perfectly restored by the removal of a cataract.

—According to a Troy paper, General George W. Cole declares that he will not live with, or recognise his wife again, and would not meet her were it not to make some necessary arrangements regarding the future of their children. He declines to imitate Sickles, &c.

—The failures during 1868, in five of the principal cities of the United States, are reported to amount to 482, distributed as follows: New York, 295; Philadelphia, 63; Boston, 59; Baltimore, 37; and Chicago, 28. The number of large failures during the last two months of 1868 exceeded by 50 per cent, the number during the same period in the crisis of 1858.

—It is stated that velocipede building now forms an important branch of trade in Paris. These are not the only manufactories of these new locomotives, but foundries where the iron work of which they are composed is cast. One of these employs two hundred and fifty workmen, and finishes twelve velocipedes per day for a coach builder in Lyons. A Lyonese velocipedist is willing to take any bet that he will beat the fastest trotter in a race.

—The New York *Sun* says that Mr. Moltz after eight years labor, has produced a locomotive which he believes will supercede the use of steam on railroads, and relieve the public of the apprehension of disastrous explosions. The machine is set in motion by levers acting on an eccentric, which moves the wheels of an engine. Balancing weighus and springs soon supply the motive power. The model which is on exhibition in New York, cost the inventor $13,000.

—All the fools are not dead yet. The Belfast *Journal* says, on Monday night last, two men from Islosboro, Maine, who were stopping at the American House, were nearly suffocated by gas. On going to bed, one of them blew out the gas, instead of turning it off. The strong smell in the adjoining passageways led to investigation, and the condition of things was discovered. One of the men was crazy from the effects of the gas inhaled, and the other very ill. They soon recovered, but a little longer breathing in the room would have been fatal.

—The report of the coroners of New York for 1868 shows that during the past year in that city there was forty-eight homicides, thirty-nine infanticides, ninety-eight suicides and eight hundred and eighteen fatal casualities. Among the latter are included fifteen cases of accidental poisoning, one hundred and sixty deaths by drowning, and one hundred and sixty-nine by sunstroke. Of the alleged suicides, sixty-seven were committed by men and thirty-one by women; twenty-three of the ninety-eight suicides were committed by persons below fifteen years of age.

—A novel theatrical suit was decided before a Memphis justice last week. C. N. Erich bought a rserved seat ticket at the New Memphis theatre, and payed one dollar and fifty cents therefor. Going in he found the seat occupied by a lady. The usher refused to remove the occupant, as she also had a ticket with the same number, there having been two tickets issued from the box office by mistake. Erich brought a suit against the managers to recover $250 damages, which he alleged he had sustained by being obliged to stand during the performance, to the great detirment of his health, which was feeble. The Justice decided that he should have the price of the ticket back, but no more.

—Five young men in Berlin lately made an agreement for a wager, to see who of them could keep awake for a whole week. They all held out for about five days and a half, by drinking largely of strong coffee, and keeping up a constant round of active exercises and exciting amusements. At the end of that time two of them yielded to drowsiness; a third soon fell asleep while riding, tumbled from his saddle and broke his arm; a fourth was attacked by severe sickness, and compelled to retire from the list, the fifth held out to the end, but lost 26 pounds of flesh in winning the wager. Long ago, Frederick the Great and Voltaire made a similar experiment, making use of the same stimulant of strong coffee, but they did not succeed in driving away sleep for more than four days.

—Anna Starcy, of Hamilton township, Van Buren county, Michigan, has a curious history. A year ago last spring, she entered the township attired in a man's clothes, bought forty acres of land, with a house partly constructed, completed the house with her own hands, grubbed out by hand fourteen acres of heavy oak, and fitted the soil for the plow; chopped her own wood, split her own rails, and had the best fence in the township. She has eight acres of land in wheat; has a ditch on one side of her land regarded as a superior affair; made a first-rate bob-sled (she dug up trees and sawed the runners out by hand,) and has managed to supply her neighbors with axe helves and splint baskets. After she had put her house to rights, she put on woman's clothes and called herself Ann Starcy. The account adds that she lives alone.

VARIETIES.

—Weston starts from Bangor, Maine, on Tuesday next on a tramp of five thousand miles.

—A boy in Kellogsville, Michigan, whose nose was made to bleed during a playful scuffle, died in a few hours from the uncontrollable hemorrhage.

—A lady living at Shrewsbury, N. J., weighing two hundred and seventy pounds, has had ten children, seven of whom are living, each of them weighing over two hundred pounds.

—A man died in Washington from "glanders." He had driven a horse suffering from this disease, and the physicians, after a *post mortem* examination, and several scientific experiments have decided that he caught it from the horse.

—A party returning from church at Hannibal, Missouri, last Sunday, were attracted by the cries of a colored woman weighing 300 pounds; who had sunk into a mud hole. A derrick of fence rails had to be raised to get her out.

—Here is a cutting from the correspondence column of a Queensland (Australia) journal: "To the Editor: Sir, I wish you would speak to Captain ——— when his steamer arrives with the mail in the morning, not to give our Postmaster any breakfast. Every time the steamer arrives in the morning he goes on board and stays there stuffing and gorging till his eyes nearly start out."

—The Bank of California, in San Francisco, employs Chinamen, in half-dozen gangs to count silver coins. They work under the leadership of a seventh Chinaman, and work with wonderful rapidity. A large large number of coins are taken in one hand and passed to the other so skillfully that any failure in weight, ring, or surface is detected. Chinamen can never be cheated by Californians, it is said, with spurious money.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in London on December 21, from Leamington, where they had been staying for several weeks. During his stay in Warwickshire, Mr. Jefferson Davis visited the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Leigh) and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their family intend passing the winter in the south of France, Mr. Davis being still in indifferent health.

—A woman who resides in Cynthiana county, Kentucky, has proved herself to be one of the heirs of the Harcourt estate, now in the vaults of the Bank of England. The estate amounts to upwards of forty thousand pounds—almost, if not quite a quarter of a million in American greenbacks. Some fifty or sixty years since two of the Harcourt brothers emigrated from England to this country, and the lucky woman is a descendant of one of them.

—The British steamer Topaze, on her return to Valparaiso from her late cruis brought from Easter Island some of the gigantic images, of which so much has been heard from time to time, but of which so little is really known, and which indeed constitutes the chief attraction in that barren, out-of-the-way spot. These images have been on view on board the Topaze since her arrival in Valparaiso, their great bulk and weight precluding their being easily sent on shore, and several persons have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to inspect these remarkable curiosities.

—The Sacramento *Union*, Dec. 31, contains this variable weather item: "A gentleman who arrived from Wadsworth by the Central Pacific passenger train yesterday appeared to be some what struck with the variations experienced in the weather during the trip. When the train left Wadsworth, rain was falling; an hour or two afterward the sky was clear; then the train passed through a snow storm; by and by the snow changed to rain and afterward, as the cars entered the Sacramento Valley, the sun shone down upon them brightly."

—A woman named Biggadyke was hung at Lincoln, England, last month for poisoning her husband. Quarrels had arisen between the deceased and his wife, as he was jealous of a lodger named Proctor. On the 30th of September the deceased went to his work, and when he returned in the evening he was in his usual excellent health. He took a hearty meal of mutton, short-cake (made by the prisoner), and tea. He then lighted his pipe and sat down by the fire, but in the course of ten minutes he was seized with sickness and purging, which continued to insrease in violence all through the night, until morning, when he died. A *post mortem* examination showed large quantities of arsenic. She made no confession.

—The extensive use of wire ropes in the construction of bridges gives interest to a series of experiments lately made at the Havre Exhibition for testing its tensible strength. A piece of steel wire-rope four inches in circumference (the diameter being of course about one-third or that) upheld the immense weight of forty tuns, and then slipped through the splice without breaking. A piece of iron wire-rope, three and one-eighth inchee in circumference, resisted the strain of thirty-five tuns without breaking. A little iron wire-rope, only two and one-fourth inches in circumference, broke at fourteen tuns, its guarenteed breaking strain being but nine tuns. These were all English rope, and fairly beat all competitors, including the contractor to the French navy

Sacrilegious Thieves at Work—They Take a Nap in Trinity Church.

This morning, about five o'clock, after Brother Whelan, who is in the habit of opening Trinity Church every morning, preparatory for mass, had entered the church, and was crossing the sanctuary on his way to the sacristy, he stumbled over something on the floor near the altar, which he soon discovered to be two men who were lying there asleep. One of them immediately sprang up, when Whelan picked up a rude staff which was lying against the wall, and a tussel for its possession ensued, but Whelan was more than a match for his opponent who then begged him (Whelan) not to strike him. Whelan told him to go out at once, and he would not molest him. The man went, and his companion, who had in the meanwhile taken refuge behind the pulpit, was ordered out by Whelan, and went out, after stating that they entered the church by the sacristy window on First street.

After the men had left Whelan discovered two bags on the floor, which contained a gold and silver chalice, two ciboriums, and other silver articles used on the altar, beside some valuable vestments and some of the acolytes' surplices, amounting in all to the value of about $1,300. The tabernacle on the altar has been pryed open with a jimmy, and the chalices and ciboriums taken out, and their contents (the sacred hosts) scattered over the floor of the tabernacle and the top of the altar.

The thieves had evidently, after entering the church some time in the night secured their plunder and placed it in bags, to carry away more easily, and then procured cushions from the pews, which they brought into the sanctuary and laid down on them and went to sleep, where they were found in the morning. Nothing was lost, however, as the thieves were apparently glad enough to get off unharmed. From the description of the men as given by Whelan, the police are satisfied they know the perpetrators, and measures for their arrest are now being taken.—*Wash. Star* 14.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARB.....E. A. MYERS

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

☞ **ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**—The Democratic voters are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate meetings on

SATURDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY, 1869.

In the Townships from 3 to 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, to select two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, on

TUESDAY, the 26th of JANUARY,

at 11 o'clock, to elect eight delegates to meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, &c. By order of the Committee.

THOS. J. KEENAN, Chairman.

dec28

"PECCAVI!"

WASHBURNE'S confessions should be printed in a neat pamphlet, and illustrated by that favorite Radical artist, NAST, who adorns *Harper's Weekly*. "We have sinned," says the saturnine, but we fear not repentant WASHBURNE. With all the amount the Radicals have extorted from the people, through unjust and unequal taxation, they are not able to raise the money they voted away, and there is a deficit of, say, FORTY MILLIONS. WASHBURNE growls over this, but admits that the cormorants of the Radical party are as ravenous as ever, and are asking, nay organizing 'rings" to seize hundreds of millions more! This is all in the GREELEY mock-candid vein—and boiled down, means simply this: "Ah, yes, we have been very wicked—we have sinned most grevously—we want to *try* to do better, but we cannot reform at once—only think how hard it is to leave off bad habits!" and this sort of talk, it is supposed, will atone for the past prodigality of the Radicals in Congress, and excuse that which is to come! We hope they will not escape so easily. With their dominant, rampant majority of three to one, they made laws unto themselves in spite of vetoes, in spite of precedents, in defiance of common decency. They did all the wrong they now complain of, and their outrageous progress, has not been marked with one single redeeming fact or feature. For this they must be sternly held accountable. WASHBURNE'S mock indignation and pretended penitence must be followed by substantial atonement—but we repeat you will look for this in vain—the people, however, know by their own confession how had these Radicals are, and, we hope will remember and punish. But there are other Radicals on the stool of repentance—or affect to be. Mr. D. A. WELLS, Special Revenue Commissioner has printed a voluminous Report, in which he says Congress has legislated badly on the Tariff question, and that they dare not, and cannot increase the Tariff. [It is feared by the manufacturers of this State that Mr. WELLS is to be GRANT'S Secretary of the Treasury.] Mr. WELLS, also says that specie payments must be at once resumed—and so says Mr. WALKER; an ex-Commissioner of Revenue—and so say the Radicals all, who are in the interest of the bondholders.

The Radicals in and out of Congress, having destroyed all they could of our old and cherished institutions and deranged what they could not entirely overturn, talk about a return to specie payments as if it were an "easy leap!" While we believe that specie should be restored to circulation, we cannot wish to see it restored so as to bring ruin to the entire debtor-class (the Government included) for the sole benefit of those who are creditors of the public or of private parties. It is admitted by all that a return to specie payments would make all the government bonds par in gold—and also every other sort of obligation, though it might have been given when gold was at 240 premium. Thus premature resumption would be against every other interest, and in favor of the interest of creditors. Will all sorts of people, not bondholders and bankers, consent to be sacrificed that bondholders may be further enriched? That is the next question to be settled. "But do you wish the public creditors to lose their investments," asks some sweet Radical soul, who once declared that legal tenders were better than gold—but who now wants to return to specie payments, his nest having been nicely feathered. Oh no! Not at all. They cannot possibly lose their money—for they can get greenbacks for their bonds, you see. But we would say that in a contest where all other people and all other interests were on the one side, and the bondholders on the other, we go against the latter, even if the contest would result in great disaster to them. Of course, we shall be told that there are innocent bondholders—widows and orphans and public charities who bought the bonds of those who got them in payment of jobs and contracts in which the government was cheated and plundered. It is bad for the bondholders, to be sure, such a case as this, but since ever there was law, stolen property could be taken by the rightful owner in whose hands soever he might find it—even if the holder had given fair value for it. In this contest to raise the price of bonds to one hundred cents in gold, somebody must lose what the bondholders and other creditors will surely gain. And why should non-bondholders be victimized? Why should the Radicals seek to make restitution of their plunder by further plundering the great mass of the people? We do not wish to see resumption attempted until the bonds shall be redeemed and the exhausting drain of interest is stopped. It cannot succeed or be permanent till this be done. We wish to see the law complied with to the letter—we wish the bondholders to have their principal—to have it as soon as possible—as soon as greenbacks enough can be printed to lift their bonds. And then we can proceed to redeem the greenbacks in gold, at their value with all convenient speed; and when we shall have gained the firm land of a specie currency we cannot be forced back into the mire of irredeemable paper. But although WASHBURNE and his friends have sinned, and may be very sorry, and very anxious to restore what they have appropriated, they cannot make another raid on what the people have left to pay the debt which Congress has incurred. For these we will be forced to contract under the anaconda pressure of "rings," of "loil" plunderers. "Pay your debts, sir," said an angry guardian to a spendthrift suitor: "With all my heart, sir," replied the scapegrace, "where shall I borrow the money?" WELLES, WASHBURNE & Co. have fixed upon the victims who are to furnish the means to make up to the bondholder his one hundred cents in gold for his bonds, and to meet the other little contingencies of the Radical party. "Let all who do not own bonds—let the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, prepare to stand the sudden brunt of specie payments"—this is the decree—take heed and obey!

THE GUBERNATORIAL CHAIR has been made in most of the States a stepping stone to higher political honors, generally culminating in the Senate of the United States. All have not succeeded, but nearly all have tried. FENTON, of New York, is the latest experiment, beating MORGAN who never did amount to much, but had brass and numerous greenbacks. Since CAMERON of this State left us, he has succeeded in preventing our outgoing Governors from seizing the Senatorial baton, reserving that blessed prize for himself and such as pleased him.

Governor CURTIN was an excellent officer, an intelligent and humane man. During the war he was the accepted champion of loyalty, the soldiers friend, and the model of patriotism. He fairly earned, if he did not desire, the place taken by SCOTT, given by CAMERON, both renegade Democrats. Governor CURTIN never deserted his party, but we cannot say the same for his party, so far as he is concerned.

Governor CURTIN still heads a formidable organization in this State, which may come into bloom during the administration of General GRANT, and be enabled to confront successfully the CAMERONIAN influence. The triumph of the Democracy next fall, will bring these gentlemen to their senses, and we shall have time to consider whether our Governor will be Senator or President.

THE delegates selected from Dauphin county to the next Democratic State Convention have been instructed for Gen. CASS for Governor. Our advices from York, Cumberland and Perry, are that they will be a unit for the same gentleman, as well as the entire Juniata Valley region. We are also advised that the delegates from Philadelphia, elected last Monday, are for him. As it looks at present, we believe General CASS will be nominated by acclamation in the Convention. This is as it should be, and augurs well for the future success of the Democracy. If General GEARY is the Republican nominee for Governor, Gen. GEO. W. CASS can be elected by twenty-five thousand majority and not half try.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our friends throughout the county should not neglect the primary meetings to be held on Saturday, 23d inst. for the election of Delegates to the County Convention which assembles at the Court House on Tuesday next, to select Delegates to the State Convention. We hope that every district will be represented and that the word may go forth that old Allegheny is unanimous for the able and patriotic CASS for the Gubernatorial honors.

Our friends will greatly oblige us by forwarding to this office, the names of those elected delegates, at the earliest possible moment.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Pittsburgh *Leader*, of the 10th, contains a long, and well written article, urging the nomination of General Wilson McCandless as a candidate on the Democratic ticket, for Governor of Pennsylvania. The suggestion is a very good one. Mr. McCandless is a man of enlarged views, active, energetic, and every way qualified for the position.

The above is from the *Jeffersonian*, published in Chester county. We are authorized to State that WILSON MCCANDLESS is not a candidate for Governor. Allegheny county will not imitate our Republican friends by demanding two of her citizens for an important political position. We are all for Gen. CASS in this neck of the woods.

RADICAL PORTRAIT BY A RADICAL LIMNER.

THURLOW WEED is a veteran in New York politics: formerly, and for many years, editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, now of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York. Mr. WEED occupied in the Whig and Republican party, pretty much the same position held by the late DEAN RICHMOND in the opposite ranks. Both of them men of high character and possessing remarkable aptitude for political organization; neither would ever accept office; more ambitious of position in their respective parties than of official station, for a long time, they were the NESTORS of the great parties in the Empire State.

Mr. WEED knows the men of his own party, and thus he paints the portrait of the man who has been for four years the Governor of New York, and elected to be one of her Senators in Congress, by the party claiming all the morality, all the religion and all the decency in the country:

Governor Fenton retired from office at the end of his term, and John T. Hoffman was welcomed to the honors, the trials and tribulations of the office by the outgoing incumbent. Governor Fenton has held the office for four years, and has made some reputation. He will stand out as an illustration—showing that a man with very little ability and less honesty, a fair supply of cunning and tact, and a large amount of double dealing can successfully humbug the country that he has some claims to statesmanship, and entitled to the respect of the unsophisticated people of the rural districts. He retires from office as the most successful fraud that ever held a high position in the government of the country. Of all the distinguished citizens who have occupied the Executive chair of this State, no one has ever brought the amount of scandal to the doors of the Executive Chamber that Reuben E. Fenton has; commencing with the signing of the New York Dry Dock Railroad Bill, in which one of his most intimate back door friends obtained $20,000 from the company for his signature to the measure, ending with the history of the Erie railroad legislation of last session, when his most intimate and trusted friend was paid $20,000 by one of the directors of the Erie Company to obtain his approval of the bill, his administration has been made notorious by a system of black mailing.

Yet in the face of the most scandalous and infamous trade, he has managed to impose upon the people of the State, and leave the impression that he was an honest, fearless and independent Chief Magistrate. Never was there such a successful fraud. It was supposed because he vetoed the New York Central Railroad bill and various city railroad acts that he was unapproachable. Deluded and humbugged people! But few were aware that it was more profitable to certain Wall street sharpers to have the New York Central Fare Bill vetoed than approved. Which ever way he turned was grist to his mill. It was the same with the New York City railroads—more money was paid for a veto than for a signature, and so it went from the beginning of his administration to the end. Governor Fenton, unlike most men who have held high official positions retires from office with a larger bank account and more goods, chattles, bonds and mortgages, than when he entered the Executive chamber. We say nothing of the unscrupulous manner in which he has used his office for his own advancement. This to a certain extent, may be considered by gentlemen of loose political morality perfectly legitimate. But we repeat there is nothing in the history of the Executive of the State so scandalous and disgraceful as the administration of Reuben E. Fenton.

If this be a true picture of the new Senator from the Empire State, when he takes his seat, what an intimacy must spring up between him and the senior Senator from the Keystone State! The congeniality of their natures will be perfect. Like the magnet and the loadstone, they will be attracted to each other by those affinities that produce stronger conjunctions than magnetism effects. Neither of these illustrious Ambassadors from the two mightiest Sovereignties of this Great Republic, can entertain any other than a strong desire for the continuance of the Tenure of Office Act; for to men like them, it opens a mine of gold surpassing in richness all that have ever been found in California. And—woe to the taxpayers! it is to be feared, there are kindred natures enough in the Senate, out of whom these adroit operators can manufacture a working majority. How are the mighty fallen! The Holy Temple dedicated to GOD at Jerusalem was once made "a den of thieves." How much better is the present debased condition of the Capitol of the United States?

THE CAMERONS ARE COMING.

There is some anxiety displayed among the faithful, now that other offices have been disposed of, about who is the coming man for a place in the Cabinet. A letter writer to a New York paper says:

So the Pennsylvania list is too long. Mr. Cameron is not an aspirant, being better satisfied where he is; but his son, J. D. Cameron, the able and wealthy President of the Northern Central, might possibly be found arraying much influence. Schofield has been mentioned, and he is held on all hands clear headed, able, and available if wanted. Wm. D. Kelley might be prevailed upon to accept the Navy, though he says he seeks nothing. More prominent than any of these is, of course, Governor Curtin, whose friends name him in connection with the Interior. Brewster for Attorney General and Forney for Postmaster General are among the speculations.

There are but two names on the above list which will be entertained, J. D. CAMERON and Governor CURTIN, and the struggle between these two roses will be severe. If it is decided to give Pennsylvania the Treasury, to which she lays claim, DON CAMERON will distance his competitor. He is a much abler man than his father in political knowledge and smarter than JAY COOKE in finances. The entire machinery of the Republican party in this State, will be exercised in his behalf, and General GRANT will find it difficult to resist the pressure. We may therefore reasonably expect to hear that DON CAMERON is the coming man, and the impression is pretty generally distributed, that the CAMERONS succeed when they set about it.

IT WAS THREATENED PUBLICLY in this city, prior to the election for Mayor, that if BLACKMORE was re-elected, a police bill would be passed, taking all control out of his hands. This is now being attempted in Philadelphia, because Mr. Fox, a Democrat, has been elected Mayor. To this the *Morning Post*, a Republican paper, makes the following protest:

The Republican party cannot afford to do during Mr. Fox's administration what it would not do during Mr. McMichael's. It cannot honestly make a principle of reform the pretext for a measure bad in itself, and partisan in its purpose. The time may come when, without respect to party, it may be well to appoint a Board of Commissioners, but to do it now would be to risk the loss of the State next fall. Say what you will, gentlemen of the Legislature, the people will believe that this bill is intended to cripple Mayor Fox's administration, and to keep the political patronage of the city in the power of a Republican monopoly. Thus far, Mr. Fox has given no cause for interference. He may have dismissed some good officers and appointed some unworthy ones, but that he is not seeking to serve the public honestly there is no evidence. The chief of police is a man who voted for General Tyndale, and General Mulholland's published orders indicate an administration of increased strictness and efficiency. It may be a failure, but it does not promise to be. Now before the new mayor is scarcely two weeks in office, to sweep away all his power at a blow, by such a bill as this, would be worse "than a crime—it would be a blunder." Public opinion would condemn it. It would lose the Republican party the city next fall, and with the city probably the State."

We see certain defeat for the Republican party in Philadelphia next fall, if these bills are passed, and therefore we speak in time. Persist in this attempt, gentlemen at Harrisburg, and the party will be compelled to throw you overboard like Jonahs, to disown your acts utterly, and even then it may not escape the evils of a policy which it never approved. To the Republican press of the State we appeal; we urge it *to kill these bills, or the bills will kill the party.*

DON'T LIKE IT.

The Republicans don't like the way Representative WILSON talks back on the pasting and folding question. Neither did the Loyal Leaguers of New York, when HORACE GREELEY called them impudent blockheads. Mr. WILSON is now the Chairman of the Ways and Means, and thinks he ought to know. A correspondent of the *Commercial* taps him in the following manner:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Messrs. Strang and Wilson tell us we do not understand the pasting and folding business, and they impudently and in defiance of their own law of last year, add twenty-seven additional officers. By turning to the laws of 1868, pages 70-1, I find the following officers are allowed to each House by that law, to wit:

	House.	Senate.
Clerks	9	7
Sergeants-at-arms	5	3
Door Keeper	5	4
Messengers	4	3
Postmasters	2	1
Librarians	1	1
Pasters and Folders	12	7
Pages	10	6
Janitors and Firemen	2	2
	48	33
Sweeping brigade, not included in this act	20	12
	68	45

Now the House asks, and has, in defense of the law of April 8, 1868, added twenty-seven more to their list. Of course the Senate will insist upon at least eighteen to theirs. The list above given is double what was ever heard of until the last few years.

Messrs. Strang, Davis, Wilson & Co., were all members of the last House. What did they mean by passing the law of last April? If the Senate yields and presses this resolution, we call upon Governor Geary to veto this outrageous bill. If the Republican party intends to show itself fit to run the machines at Harrisburg and Washington, they must hurl from place and power every legislator who impudently votes for such resolutions, and then turns around and tells us that we do not understand this business. As one of the 23,000 Republican voters of Allegheny county, I give notice to our Representatives that thus act, that their race is run.

LINCOLN.

ALASKA.

Russia got but $5,000,000 out of the little real estate operation with SEWARD. MARTIN, says he knows what became of the balance, $2,200,000, if the committee will call on him. Let WILLIAM'S affidavit be recorded.

The Pope and the Roman Assassins.

It is announced from Rome that the Pope has commuted to imprisonment the sentence of death recently passed upon Ajani and Luzzi, convicted of having been the accomplices of Monti and Tognetti, already executed for what certain Radical journals euphoniously term their "participation in the events of 1867." Put it into plain English, "these events" were simply a devilish attempt to murder scores of innocent people for the purpose of bringing about a successful revolution in Rome. In all the annals of Italian political crime a more dastardly act than that for which Monti and Tognetti suffered is not recorded. There was a time—before the sword of Napoleon III. had liberated Italy—when the stiffling pressure of armed Europe upon the Italian people might have been pleaded in extenuation, if not in excuse, of MAZZINI'S sinister gospel of assassination. This cannot be pleaded now. And we are rather curious to see whether the *Tribune* and other journals of that stamp which are never weary of denouncing the Pope and the Roman Catholics in general, will have the magnanimity to recognize the elevation and humanity of the spirit in which the Papal government has extended, to the proved and willing accomplices of men who deliberately devoted whole families to death, a clemency denied by the United States government to the suspected and the involuntary tools of Booth in the murder of Mr. Lincoln.—*World.*

THE prospectus of that staunch old Democratic sheet, the Pittsburgh POST, will be found in another column. Any of our Democratic friends hereaways wishing to subscribe for a first class daily or weekly Democratic journal, cannot do better than to send their name and stamps to the POST.—*Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Democratic Standard.*

Indiana Politics.

In the Indiana Senate, on the 24th instant there was an acriminous debate occasioned by the reading of the following correspondence:

[Envelope marked "private."]

GREENSBURG, IND., January 6, 1868.

Governoa Baker:

DEAR FRIEND: If I had not a thousand things to demand my attention this week, I would come up and see you. I will therefore, venture to make this suggestion: I think Hendricks will be chosen by the Democrats, and he will certainly (if he intends to inspire hope of success among his friends) resign his position. The person appointed by you will, other things being equal, stand the best chance to be chosen by our Legislature. If you will assure me of the appointment, I will withdraw from the contest for any position on the State ticket, and take the position of Elector at our State Convention. If this proposition does not meet with your approbation please return this letter to me. Let me have your reply at an early day. I do most earnestly hope for the unity of the Rpenblican party. I am, as ever, your friend,

WILL CUMBACK.

The following is the reply of Governo Baker to the above letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8 1868.

Hon. Will Cumback Greensburg, Indiana:

SIR: Your communication of the 9th instant was received and absence from the city prevented an immediate reply. The proposition is corrupt and indecent, and I feel humiliated that any human being should measure me by so low a standard of common morality as to make it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. CONRAD BAKER.

MACK says: And now comes General Grant, with his promise of "peace" belied in advance by his means of establishing it.

Peace through Congressional reconstruction is as impossible as virtue through a bagnio or salvation through sin. The means are diametrically opposed to the end. "Attrition" was the favorite mode of warfare which Grant looked to as the surest road to success. It reduced the whole struggle to a question in arithmetic, and finally wore the opposing forces into an enforced surrender. Perhaps General Grant, when he conquered "peace" in his letter of acceptance, had still the policy of "attrition" in his mind. He may have thought to wear out the spirit of "disloyalty" by legislative and executive "attrition." But he has before him the solemn warning of Burke and the greatest men who have ever written or spoken on the subject, that his task is impossible, and he will yet find that "disloyalty" will not yield to "attrition," and that "loyalty" is not a plant of forced growth.

"Let us have peace" by all means; but if you reason of the future by the past, don't expect it through Radical legislation. That only, in the language of Shakespeare, "rubs the wound when it should bring the plaster."

Negro Burglars Garrote a Lady in her Bed Room.

Yesterday morning, about half past two o'clock, three negro men managed to effect an entrance into the residence of Mr. Samuel Simons, on South street, above Eighth, by forcing open the shutters of a window in the rear portion of the building. On the first floor is a clothing store, which was ransacked, after which the scoundrels proceeded to the sleeping apartment of Mrs. Simons, when drawers, bureaus, closets, &c., were searched. While they were engaged in packing up a quantity of plunder, Mrs. Simons was awakened by a noise made, when she was immediately threatened with injury by the villians if she made the least noise. After packing things up they intended to carry off, one of the negroes advanced toward Mrs. Simons, when she attempted to rise, but one of the fellows grabbed her around the throat and choked her. While he was holding her throat, the other burglars examined the bedding, it is supposed for money.

They were interrupted in their work by a noise on an upper floor, which was occasioned by a son of Mrs. Simons, who had been aroused by the noise below. The scamps picked up their bundles and made off, retiring the same way in which they had entered. Several pieces of clothing were found suspended on the rear fence over which they had to go. The alarm was given by the boy, and the neighbors were aroused, and some of them sprung rattles, which had the effect to bring policemen on the ground, but too late, for the burglars had escaped. Mrs. Simons has been in hysterics since the affair. Her husband was out of the city at the time which fact, it is supposed, was known to the scoundrels.—*Phila. Age, 16th.*

Carl Schurtz.

It has been suggested that we may be deprived after all, of that ornamental appendage to the United States Senate, which the Radical Legislature in Missouri proposed to give us, in the person of Carl Schurtz. It is alleged that he has not been a citizen of the United States for nine years, which requirement is to be found in that old fogy document known as the Constitution of the United States. It is possible that this is true. Our first knowledge of Schurz dates back to 1855 or 1856. We presume he came to this country about that time. It takes a five years' residence before he can be a naturalized citizen. Add this to nine, and Mr. Schurtz, in order to be eligible, should have been here fourteen years. He has certainly been here nearly if not all that period, and if not eligible now, will be in a year or two. In the mean time his friends, if necessary can keep a vacant chair for him in the Senate. We are not sure but that the Senate would now, if there is any obstacle in his path, suspend the Constitution in his favor. It is not a document they respect, or are in the habit of paying any attention to, when it is opposed to their interests. The chance, therefore, of keeping Schurz out of the Senate from Missouri—which State he has honored by his presence for the last two years, and into which he moved from Wisconsin for the purpose of getting this office—is very small.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

John H. Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* gives the following:

Surratt is now in South America, but will return here in a month. I learn from one of his friends that he has prepared a full and explicit statement of the conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln. In this he denies all knowledge of any assassination plot, but confesses freely that Booth and himself and others were in a plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln. He declares that assassination was never spoken of to him, and was not agreed on by Booth and Payne until the night it took place. He further insists on the innocence of his mother, maintains that every effort was made to keep the abduction plot from her knowledge, and says she was simply the victim of unfortunate circumstances, and the machinations of the witness Weichman, whose evidence, it will be remembered, caused Mrs. Surratt's conviction. Surratt proposes to tell everything he knows, the good, bad, and indifferent, and make oath to it. He feels, it is said, that it will be so impartial and straightforward that it will be believed.

FRANCE.

Speech from the Emperor—France Able to Vindicate Her Status in the Destinies of the World.

PARIS, January 18.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor in person, with a speech from the throne. He said the task before the Legislature was a serious one, viz: to conduct a government strong enough to repress the excesses, while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the press and granting the right of public meeting had had the effect of preserving public order, and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the government confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military re-organization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was now ready to meet all events of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect, the arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves were well drilled, and the re-organization of the National Guard approached completion, the fleets had been recreated, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The imperial wish was realized. France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world. Peace had been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State. The revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country. The Conference, which has just terminated its session, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trouble the general harmony of the nations. The Chambers would attend to the internal developement of the country, mainly through its agricultural interests, and might possibly seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges. The Emperor referred to the approaching re-election of the Corps Legislatif, congratulated the members on the harmony which exists between the throne, the legislature, and the people, and declared he favored full and free discussion when it did not touch the constitution—that instrument was above all debate, and he exalted the benefits which it had conferred upon the country. The Emperor concluded as follows: "All governments are liable to error; fortune declines to smile on all enterprise; but the country knows no thought, no act of mine, which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a vigorous control of the administration, and then to enlarge the power of deliberative assemblies to prove that the true support of government is in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the state. Soon the nation, in the elections, will mark the path which all must follow, and will repeat its rejection of revolution, and its desire to found the destinies of France on the intimate union of power and liberty."

ARKANSAS.

More Outrages by Clayton's Negro Militia—Wide Spread Desolation and Terror Among the People.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 17th.]

All accounts from Crittenden county are of similar import, and confirm the worst that has been told concerning the conduct of the militia towards the citizens. The negro militia are roving over the country in strong armed squads, taking everything they fancy and destroying much that they cannot carry. A reign of terror prevails which is difficult to be understood abroad. The worst days of the war have returned upon the people. All business is suspended, and the people are afraid to complain or attempt to escape.

Day before yesterday a gang of the militia went to the house of Mr. Jack Ware, near Marion, an original and consistent Union man, and sacked his premises of everything valuable. He was well-to-do in the world, but the work of nearly a life time was swept away before his eyes in an hour. Many other citizens in the neighborhood were treated in the same manner.

On the same day a party of the negro militia attempted to outrage the persons of four highly respectable white ladies—Mrs. Jeff. Reeves, Miss Swepston, daughter of the newly elected Radical county clerk, and two others, names unknown. By some means they were foiled in their damnable attempts, and several of them were arrested. The officers threatened to make examples of them, but so far all examples have been on the other side.

Last Thursday night, we learn, the five citizens who have been held as "hostages" were hung up by General Upham until life was nearly extinct, to try to force them to disclose facts supposed to be in their possession. Nothing, however, was elicited, as the victims of this torture probably knew nothing to tell. When cut down it was found that they were nearly dead, and one of the number was restored to life with great difficulty. This statement comes from a reliable freedman, and is supported by respectable testimony. Friday night three of these citizens were spirited away and have not since been heard from. Their fate is unknown, but no one knowing the reckless character of the militia would be surprised to hear that the gentlemen so long incarcerated and tortured without cause, except mere barbarism, had been murdered in the woods. Two others are yet in jail at Marion, and have but glimmering hopes of liberation or even life.

We are satisfied that the tenth part of the many outrages committed by the militia in Arkansas has never been published, and probably never will be. The means of violence and oppression are abundant, but the complaints of the wronged people travel on tardy wings.

It was reported yesterday that the negro militia had nearly all left the neighborhood of Marion for Mississippi county, above, where they will of course re-enact the fearful scenes of plunder, and ruin, and personal injury perpetrated in other portions of the unfortunate State.

A Little Girl Has Hydrophobia.

Nine weeks ago yesterday, a little girl, seven years old, by the name of Freund, whose mother lives on Western avenue, between Bank street and Harrison road was bitten by a mad dog, her face being badly torn and lacerated by the fangs of the rabid animal. In the last week she had manifested unmistakeable symptoms of hydrophobia. She is wild and delirious at times, and has made two attempts to bite her mother. The poor child has become much worse in the last few days, and has now to be constantly kept under the influence of opium. The dog was killed when it was discovered that he had bitten the little girl, and Mrs Freund took her to Cleves as soon as she could, to try the efficacy of the mad stone in the possession of the Womsley family of that place. The stone was applied, but as yet had no effect. Several physicians have been called in to attend the child, and all of them have expressed the opinion that she cannot recover. She now lies in a very condition. The weight of the mother's woe is increased by the misfortune of her husband. He recently lost his mind and is now confined in Longview Insane Asylum.—*Cin. Commercial, 18th.*

POLITICAL.

Senatorial Elections—Cumback a Bitter Pill—An Anti-Impeacher Unpopular—Mayoralty Elections in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WILMINGTON, January 19.—James A. Bayard was elected to-day, by the Delaware Legislature, as United States Senator to serve until March 4th, and his son, Thomas Bayard, for the full term of six years from that date.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19.—The vote in the Legislature to-day for United States Senator, resulted as follows: Senate—Cumback, twenty-two; Hendricks, nineteen; scattering nine. House—Cumback, forty-eight; Hendricks, forty-five; scattering seven. Nine Republicans in the Senate and seven in the House bolting the caucus nomination.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—In the Kansas Legislature yesterday, a resolution to allow negroes to vote, was, indefinitely postponed. A concurrent resolution asking United States Senator Ross to resign was laid over.

General Carl Schurz was elected United States Senator this morning. The entire Radical vote of both Houses wes cast for him. The Democrats voted for John S. Phelps.

In the Legislature, yesterday, two concurrent resolutions were introduced instructing our Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the tenure-office act. Also, a concurrent resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for an amendmend to the Constitution of the United States, by which naturalized citizens can become eligible to the office of President.

The Republican caucus of the Nebraska Legislature, up to Saturday night, had failed to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The last caucus was to have been held last evening. Mr. Tipton, the present incumbent, holds the highest vote, and Gov. Baker the next highest.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 19.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was elected United States Senator by the Legislature.

TORONTO, January 19.—The following Mayors were elected to-day: G. M. Norman, of Toronto; M. O'Neil, of Hamilton; John Christie, of London; Wm. Robinson, of Kingston, and J. B. Treat, of Ottawa.

DETROIT, Michigan, January 19.—Hon. Z. Chandler was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate.

BOSTON, January 19.—The following is the vote for United States Senator in the House: Sumner, 216; Abbott, 14; Banks, 1. In the Senate: Sumner, 37; Abbott, 3. Sumner is therefore re-elected.

ALBANY, January 19.—Reuben E. Fenton was to-day elected United States Senator. Vote in the Senate: Fenton, 15; Murphy, 10; H. S. Randall, 1—cast by Murphy. In Assembly: Fenton, 73, Murphy, 45.

CHICAGO, January 19.—Alex. Ramsey was this morning re-elected United States Senator from Minnesota, by a majority of thirty-nine, over C. W. Nash, Democrat.

CONCORD, N. H., January 20.—The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow. The attendance of delegates, so far, is not as large as last year. Hon. Ira A. Eastman is to be permanent Chairman, General Bedell candidate for Governor, and Michael Donohue for Railroad Commissioner. Gen. Bedell hesitates about accepting the nomination, hoping to receive the Congressional nomination in his district.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 20.—The West Virginia Legislature organized yesterday, and Hon. D. T. Farnsworth was chosen President of the Senate, and S. S. Fleming, Esq., Speaker of the House.

The choice of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Van Winkle's term will be made on Tuesday next. Wm. Campbell, Hon. S. D. Hubbard, Governor Boreman, Pierpont, Paisley, and General W. H. Powell, are candidates for the position. The contest will be a spirited one.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 20.—The Legislature to-day elected Hon. Wm. Caldwell State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 20.—Two ballots were had by the Legislature in Joint Convention to day for Senator, resulting on the first ballot—Cumback 68, Hendricks 63, scattering 17. Two members were absent. Second ballot—Cumback 67, Hendricks 63, scattering 19.

ALBANY, January 20.—Both branches of the Legislature met in joint session to-day, and the election of Ex-Governor Fenton as Senator was announced.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1869.

Mr. Errett presented a petition from the citizens of Penn township, Allegheny, for a change in the road laws, also praying for the incorporation of the Washington Mutual Beneficial Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Searight—Encouraging the construction of lateral railroads.

By Mr. Errett—Relating to public reads in Penn township, Allegheny; incorporating Mount Washington Beneficial Society.

Eulogies on Darwin A. Finney, deceased, were delivered by Messrs. Lowry and Connell.

On motion of Mr. Errett a bill, allowing the Guardian of the Poor in Pittsburgh to increase the liabilities of the Treasury, was passed finally.

The Senate met at three o'clock to vote for United States Senator. John Scott received seventeen votes and William Wallace thirteen. Wallace voted for Hiester Clymer. McCandless and O. White had paired off.

The House met at three o'clock. Scott received sixty-one votes, and Wallace thirty-eight. Mr. Neelson, Democrat, of Wayne, was present but did not vote.

HOUSE.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee at an early day, to report a bill authorizing the appointment of inspectors, or otherwise, for the prevention of the manufacture and sale of improperly refined and dangerous carbon oil. Adopted.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to inform the House of the amount of State tax due by each county on the 1st of January. Adopted.

Mr. McGinnise, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for four additional pages. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED,

By Mr. Rea, of Erie—A joint resolution recommending an amendment to the Federal Constitution regulating the elective franchise in all the States.

By Mr. Brown, of Huntingdon—Authorizing the Cambria Iron Company to increase their capital stock to $5,000,000, to acquire additional lands, and to change their name to the Cambria Iron, Coal and Steel Company.

By Mr. Burritt, of Susquehanna—A joint resolution amending the Pennsylvania Constitution by embracing universal suffrage, white and black, male and female.

A bill extending the term of office of Mr. Peltz, Receiver of Taxes at Philadelphia, passed a second reading.

JOINT SESSION.

A convention of both Houses counted the returns for Auditor and Surveyor General, with the following result: For Auditor General—Hartranft, 331,410; Boyle, 321,911. For Surveyor General—Campbell, 331,126; Ent, 321,947.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus this morning gave Buckalew 18, and Wallace 15 votes.

The Dauphin county Democratic Convention to-day elected Louis Heck and Stewart Rodson Delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them for George W. Cass for Governor, and Hamilton Alricks, of Huntingdon, for Supreme Judge.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1869.

CORRECTION.

It was Mr. Graham, yesterday, who had passed in the Senate the bill allowing guardians of the poor of Pittsburgh to increase the securities of their Treasure, and not Mr. Errett.

SENATE.

The Senate Postage Account, since last session, up to January first, amounting to $1,415 was ordered paid.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham—Authorizing Ætna borough, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy a special tax.

Supplement to an act enabling the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money; approved March 6th, 1868.

An act relating to vehicle license in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and Manchester.

A bill authorizing Jefferson borough to borrow money.

By Mr. Fisher—A bill incorporating the African College.

By Mr. Hennessey—A bill for the appointment of Police Commissioners for Philadelphia.

By Mr. Errett—A bill fixing the hours for keeping open the State Library.

Also a bill consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

By Mr. Beck—A resolution requesting the State Treasurer to furnish details showing the names of officers and employees of the Senate and House during the last session and the amounts paid each. Tabled.

Mr. Errett's resolution ordering one thousand copies of the Auditor General's Bank Report, and two thousand copies of the report of the Cattle Disease Commissioners, was adopted.

Mr. Errett's resolution allowing Messrs. White and McCandless absent yesterday to to record their votes for United States Senator was adopted.

Mr. White voted for Mr. Scott, and Mr. McCandless for Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Graham called up the bill incorporating the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania. Passed finally.

Mr. Errett called up the bill authorizing four additional notaries public in Allegheny county, which he amended to six. Passed finally.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, rose to a privileged question. He was credibly informed that private matter was franked, where the postage on single packages amounted to five dollars and upwards—A gross abuse of the franking privilege.

A joint resolution, opposing the transfer of the telegraph to the Government, was reported affirmatively.

The postage account of the House since the last session up to January 1st., amounting to $2,382 70, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Beans, of Bucks, rose to a privileged question, desiring to read a communication in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, alleging that the pasters and folders had arrogated to themselves the franking privilege.

The Speaker ruled that a newspaper communication was a privileged question.

Mr. Beans subsequently desired to make a statement but was overruled.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, asked could a statement be made at all?

Speaker—With the consent of the House.

Mr. Nicolson—Then I fear few statements will be made.

Mr. Nicholson from the Joint Special Committee on depreciated funds in the State Treasury, reported that they consisted of broken and counterfeit bank notes, and recommending that the Treasurer be authorized to destroy the same and discontinue the mention thereof in his report. This unavailable currency amounts to $41,032.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Taylor, of Allegheny—Repealing the act changing the venue in certain cases from Allegheny to Jefferson.

By Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia—Relative to Aldermen in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, requiring them to provide official seals, with the State coat of arms, name and residence.

The bill extending the term of Richard Peltz, tax receiver at Philadelphia, passed finally.

The joint convention, to ratify the action of the Senate and House on the United States Senatorship, yesterday, convened. Scott, 78; Wallace, 51; Clymer, 1.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CAPTAIN G. W. DUVAL, who fell from a gallery in Memphis, died yesterday morning.

THE trial of Mrs. Twitchell for the murder of her mother, commenced in Philadelphia yesterday.

A LETTER is published from Gen. Burnside declining to be a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

THE police of St. Louis made another raid on a gambling house on Tuesday night and seized the apparatus of about a dozen dens.

JOHN BROUGHAM, the author and actor, yesterday donated the premium of $2,000, received at the sale of tickets for his new theatre, New York, to the Dramatic Fund.

IT IS RUMORED that the Canadian Government will appoint Hon. Mr. Howe delegate to Washington to aid in procuring the re-enactment of the reciprocity treaty.

JERARD C. QUICK, a showman for over thirty-two years, died suddenly in New York city yesterday morning of paralysis, at the age of fifty-seven.

A BILL has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature against prize fighting, prescribing a severe penalty both to the principals, seconds and spectators.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1868.

The President's reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the amnesty proclamation was read.

Mr. FERRY expressed regret that the President confined himself to the giving of precedents, and giving no light upon the question of the right of the Executive to grant amnesty.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the message of the President relative to affairs in Japan; the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Chinese ambassador; the act prohibiting our representatives abroad from wearing diplomatic costumes; the proposed amendment to the law regulating the Coolie trade.

Mr. THAYER offered the following joint resolution as an amendment to the Constitution:

That no male citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be deprived of the right to vote at any election held by the people of the United States for national, State or municipal, officers or for representatives in Congress unless guilty of a crime of which he has been duly convicted by law. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. McDONALD introduced a bill to complete and perfect railroad and telegraphic communication with the Pacific ocean. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Copper bill.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by inserting sulphate of copper or blue vitriol among the articles on which duty should be by the pound. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by admitting, duty free, sheet copper to be used for sheeting ships when imported in American vessels.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed it. Rejected by 14 to 31.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by allowing the importation, free of duty, of foreign carbonates, to be used in smelting in the proportion of one ton to two tons of native ore.

Mr. VICKERS moved to amend the amendment so as to leave such carbonates still subject to a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. WHYTE accepted the amendment, and then his amendment, as modified, was voted down.

Mr. WHYTE offered another amendment, excepting from the provision of the bill all copper in course of transit to this country and actually on shipboard on the 19th of January, 1869, which was adopted—yeas 30, nays 24.

Mr. WHYTE moved to fix the time for the act to go into effect for April 1st. Rejected—10 against 22.

The bill was then passed, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative except the following:

Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, McCreery, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Whyte.

Besides the provisions in the amendments above reported, the bill imposes on all copper imported in the form of ores, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for re-manufacture, four cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, five cents per pound.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up his resolution in regard to the payment of the national debt.

Mr. CONNESS moved to go into executive session, which was done at 4:45, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. PAINE called the attention of the House to the letter received by him from the Adjutant General of the army in response to a resolution calling for information as to the number of enlisted men now serving in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, who had been citizens or residents of the Southern States, or had served in the rebel army. The Adjutant General states that there is no means of procuring the information, except by individual inquiry. Under these circumstances Mr. Paine asked that the resolution be rescinded, and it was rescinded.

Mr. ELI, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of two hundred thousand copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with an appendix, for the use of the House, and one hundred thousand bound copies for the Treasury Department.

Mr. KELLY addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He did not think that the report should receive such an endorsement. He did not see how the American Congress could send such a report broadcast over the country. It was a report full of figures and was so marshalled as to lead to conclusions false, delusive and damaging to the country, and damaging especially to that Congress which had carried the country through the great struggle.

Mr. GARFIELD, in reply, said it seemed to him that the gentleman had given away his case when he started out admitting the general correctness of the figures. What was the fault that the gentleman found with the Commissioner's report? The matter was contained in a single paragraph on page fifteen, stating that the cost of living, food, clothing and shelter of families in this country was 78 per cent. higher than it was the year before the war, while the wages of unskilled labor had increased only 50 per cent. and that of skilled labor 60 per cent. Was Congress to refuse to print that fact because it might not square with its theories? A vote was taken and the resolution adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, to preserve the purity of delegates.

Messrs. CAVANAUGH, Burleigh, Chilcott and Bashford, argued in opposition to the bill, as being unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, advocated and defended it.

Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment, providing for the representation of minorities, and argued in defense of the proposition.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 48 to 116. The bill passed by a vote of 61 to 56. It provides for the appointment of four canvassers in each county, two from each political party, and makes detailed provisions for the conduct of elections.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate concurrent resolution, refusing a joint committee to revise and fix the pay of the officers of both Houses. Passed.

The Senate's substitute for the House bill amendatory of the act pertaining to the *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. The substitute provides for the transfer from State to Federal Courts, of suits brought against Express, Railroad and Steamship Companies, etc., for the loss of property in transit, caused by the late war. After discussion, the substitute was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the House bill Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, said he had been instructed by the Committee to have the bill put upon its passage, but he was himself opposed to it. There was, however, one good thing connected with it; the men at Denver were building the road from Denver, to make connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, and were doing it with their own money, and they asked by this bill, the transfer of the lands granted for that purpose to the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division, but asked no subsidy. The item for a subsidy had been, he was informed, put in the bill in the Senate, by those not really interested in the construction of the road. The bill came from the Senate as a double-ender. His friend Washburne suggested that one end be taken off. If the subsidy were taken off, it would be a meritorious bill, but with it in, it was exceedingly objectionable.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, addressed the House in opposition. He claimed that in subsidy and in the privilege of issuing the first mortgage bonds, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, had been aided to the amount of $3,584,600 or the equivalent of $89,615 per mile. The highest possible actual estimated cost was $30,00 per mile, and this appropriation gave them a real profit of $23,840,000. He stated moreover that the road was badly located and poorly built. The House then adjourned.

amendatory of the act of February 17th, 1861, to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases, was now concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

The Senate bill granting lands and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company was taken up.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment providing that the lands granted shall be subject to entry at the Government Land Office, at $2 50 per acre, the money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of the bonds of the company; also, that, instead of the issue of bonds of the United States, the United States guarantee the interest on bonds of the company to the amount of ——— dollars per mile, and that, in the event of the company's failing to pay the interest when due, the Government shall have the right to take possession of the road.

Mr. DELANO offered an amendment that no subsidy in bonds shall be issued under this act to the Union Pacific Company eastern division until the Company shall furnish evidence to the President of the United States that it will within a certain period complete its line by way of Denver, so as to form a connection with the Union Pacific road near Cheyenne by the shortest route. The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWE presented a remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee against the further extension of a certain portion of the bankrupt law, and resolutions of the same body asking the appointment of a commission to locate a canal above the Niagara Falls. Referred.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill granting land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Pub Lands. It grants ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the line.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the claims of loyal citizens against the United States for the appropriation or distribution of their property by the army engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. Referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of military forces of the United States and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides for the mustering out of some of the officers of a minor grade; for the enlistment of soldiers for five years; for the abolition of drills and parades and other unnecessary work on the Sabbath, and gives privates the benefit of the provision as to the time of trial, which now appplies to the officers.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill which had some reference to reorganizing the general officers of the army. It retains the General at the same pay, provides for Lieut. Generals at reduced pay, abolishes the grade of Brigadier except where held by chiefs of staff of departments and the chief of staff of the General of the army, and provides that in time of war brigades shall be commanded by Colonels selected for merit.

After a discussion as to the order of business, the Senate refused, by 32 nays against 22 yeas, to take up Mr. Edmunds' resolution relative to the public debt, and by 26 yeas to 25 nays took up Mr. Sherman's air line railroad bill.

Mr. WHYTE spoke at length in opposition.

Mr. POMEROY moved to go into an executive session.

Messrs. SUMNER and SHERMAN were opposed to the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion was carried, so the Senate, at three o'clock, went into executive session, and at 4:40 adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to enable the city of Chicago to enlarge its harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill for the relief of the States entitled to swamp line indemnity. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate all the facts, estimates, &c., connected with the building of the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to strengthen public credit and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill read as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it Enacted* &c. That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared, that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to pay in coin, or its equivalent, all interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law, authorizing the issue of such obligations, has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold or silver; provided, however, that before any of said interest bearing obligations, not already due, shall mature, or be paid before maturity, the obligations not bearing interest, known as United States notes, shall be made convertible into coin at the option of the holder.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be the loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which, as carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof, at the time of such sale, or of the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms; and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, chairman of the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege, as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other persons entitled by law to the franking privilege to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise such privilege, shall be charged with rates of postage which are now or may be established by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next, no officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, shall, by reason of such privilege, be entitled to receive through the mails any mail matter free of postage; but all matter directed to such officer, member of Congress or other person passed duly franked or otherwise declared by law free matter, shall be charged postage as in other cases.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked Mr. Farnsworth to accept a substitute repealing all laws and parts of laws conferring the franking privilege on any person whatsoever.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow a substitute to be offered, because he was satisfied it could not pass.

After considerable discussion Mr. MILLER moved to add to section second, except correspondence with the Commissioner of Pensions in relation to pensions. Rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the second section. Agreed to—123 to 56.

The bill containing the first section was then passed with a division.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that existing contracts and those that may hereafter be made, be adjusted and paid in gold on the basis of the relative value of gold and United States notes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States, which was passed by the requisite two thirds vote.

The business of the morning hour then, at quarter past two, commenced, being the call of committees for reports.

A large number of bills for pensions were reported from the Committee on Revolutionary and Invalid Pensions and were variously disposed of.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice in reference to the bill introduced by him to-day to strengthen the public credit that in a week or two hence, when the business of the House would admit, he expected to be authorized by the Committee of Ways and Means to report it back and submit some remarks in support of it. An opportunity would be offered for discussion and he would then try to get the action of the House upon it.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution for a Select Committee of seven to inquire and report as to what legislation is necessary to provide for taking the ninth census. Adopted.

The Danger of Delay

But few diseases require more attention than Colds and Coughs, and few are more generally neglected. How many persons, when they take cold, consider it of no importance, and let it run on, without reflecting moment, on its consequences. Remember that neglected colds are frequently dangerous, and often result in diseases most difficult to cure. A cold in the head produces a cough, then comes pain in the side, fever, difficulty in breathing, and finally ends in Consumption. Who would suffer from a cold, with the probability of a serious attack of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c., when that efficient preventive, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS can be had at a moment's notice? It will remove the tickling sensation which precedes a cold, prevent hoarseness, check coughing, expel the mucous gathered in the bronchia, and resist successfully that fell destroyer, Consumption.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Investigation by the Coroner—The Victims—The Manner of Their Deaths—Testimony of Witnesses—Verdict of the Jury.

On Saturday morning Coroner Clawson, with the jury empanelled by him Tuesday, began the investigation into the late accident on the Panhandle Railroad, near Mansfield, by which a sleeping car was hauled over a high embankment, and three of its occupants were killed. The names of the killed were Rev. J. G. Archer, of Clearfield, Pa., John Aland, of Pittsburgh, and J. C. McPherson, of Springfield, Ohio. At ten A. M., the jurors and witnesses having assembled at the Coroner's office, a large amount of testimony was taken, of which we give that which is important.

Doctor R. L. Walker, of Mansfield, and Dr. A. C. Murdock, of Pittsburgh, testified as to the nature of the wounds inflicted on the three men by the accident.

J. B. Dorrington testified as to the finding and identification of the bodies, and also gave his opinion that "the accident was caused altogether by the heavy rains, and the alternate freezing and thawing, causing the earth of the embankment to settle."

John Blair, conductor of the train, testified that the train was going from four to six miles an hour at the time of the accident; that the track was covered with snow and no defects could be seen.

George G. Pickerell, engineer of the locomotive, No. 24, attached to the train, testified that near where the accident occurred, he was signalled by the track watchman. Stopped and waited. The watchman said there was a slip on main track, and stones were still falling. He thought the train could not get through. After the conductor and engineer had ascertained that they could not get through without delay, the train was backed to a switch and took the siding. In passing over the fill, witness felt a jerk, and looking back he saw the car going down. At the time of the accident the train was running at a very moderate rate—hardly six miles an hour.

Wesley Gates, a brakeman, testified that he was on the sleeping car that was wrecked. Was in the car at the time of the accident. The conductor was sitting by the stove, on the hind seat. We occupied these positions when we passed up the siding. We pulled on the siding very slowly. Felt a slight jar; knew something was wrong, and pulled the bell rope. Then threw myself on the floor, and grasped the arm of one of the seats. The car had not gone more than half its length before it turned over. The front end started down first, as if it were going down end foremost. It surged around, however, and rolled over and over. Saw nothing of the rest of the train until I got out of the wreck. The conductor told me before that there were six passengers in the car, all men.

Another brakeman on the train, and the baggage master, John S. Edwards, were examined, but nothing important was elicited by their testimony.

At this point an adjournment till two P. M. took place, at which hour the examination of witnesses was resumed.

M. J. Becker, sworn—Am Resident Engineer of the Pan Handle Railroad. The embankment at the place of the accident, is ninety feet high from the rail to the bottom of the run; when I came upon this road in April, 1867, the embankment was not completed; the track is supported on trestlework; since then we have been constantly at work there filling up the trestle with solid embankment; about the end of November last the embankment was completed up to grade, and of width sufficient to carry two tracks; it was built in a very careful manner by carts, being constructed in regular layers from the bottom up; the constant hauling over it as it was being built made it very solid, and at the time the track was being laid over it, I considered it as safe as any other place on the road. It had never before been in so good a condition. The curve here is rather less than a six degree curve.

A. B. Cavey, sworn—Am Road Master on the eastern division of the Panhandle Railroad. Was called upon to lay the track on which the accident occurred, and considered the embankment safe to lay track upon. Before laying my ties we spread fine ballast to the depth of ten inches; placed first class ties on this, two and a half feet apart; iron, sixty-four pound rail, joined by fish plates, filled in, after spiking, with stone ballast; had used the siding about four weeks before the accident; it is intended to use the track as one of the main tracks. The heaviest engines on the road have been passing over the track; was at the place of the accident the day before the accident, and discovered nothing out of the way with the track; considered it perfectly safe; was over the track the morning after the accident; found that the track had settled about a foot at the place where the car went over; there were no signs of anything having been washed away; it was merely a sinking of the ground caused by the excessive rains; have been in charge of the road as road master eleven months, and the day before the accident considered the track even safer than at any previous time.

O. Brashear, sworn—Am agent of the road at Birmingham. Was sent to Cork Run on the morning of the 12th, to examine the condition of the wreck. Mr. Card, the Superintendent, sent me; reached there about nine o'clock; examined the track and found that the wreck had been caused by the slipping away of the embankment under the track; think it had given away about six feet; the track had sunk about six inches, I think; the lowest point had settled about nine inches under the right hand rail, going west; the car had, I think, run twelve or fifteen feet beyond the sink before it left the track entirely; part of the wreck lay in the run, and part of it on top of the arched culvert; the entire embankment for twenty-five feet of the culvert had settled, but the greatest was at the point where the accident occurred; at the time the train passed along the siding, it would, I think, have been dangerous for it to have passed over the main track, even after the slide had been removed, as the slides still continued; consider it unsafe for trains to run along beside that hill on a wet day, on the main track.

Nathan Rook, sworn—Am watchman on the Panhandle Railroad, from the west side of the Cork's Run dump to the Saw Mill Run bridge. Was on the road all night on Monday night; saw nothing wrong with the siding; there was a fall on the main track, and I had to flag the train down; there had been three or four during the night, but they had been cleaned away except the last one; was over the siding several times, the last time not more than an hour before the train came along; think it would have been unsafe to pass a train over the main track, as the slides were liable to occur at any time.

John Mangar, sworn—Am division boss on the road; on the 11th I had been working on both tracks on the fill, principally on the main track; wherever I would find the road at all out of line I repaired it. Where the accident occurred the track seemed all right; No. 19 freight, the heaviest on the road, passed over the place between five and six o'clock, and produced no effect; the Company takes every precaution to prevent accidents here; felt no apprehensions of accident when I left the place at night.

Michael Maddigan, sworn—Am contractor. I commenced and finished the filling up of the Cork's Run embankment, and carried it on strictly according to directions, and built it of excellent materials. My instructions were given positively several times in the month, and were correct, according to the best of my knowledge.

The testimony here closed and the jury, after some deliberation, gave the following verdict:

"That the deceased, Rev. J. G. Archer, John Aland and J. C. McPherson came to their deaths on January 12th, 1869, by an accident on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, at or near Cork's Run, Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. We, the jury, believe the accident was caused by an embankment giving way, owing to the severe rains, which allowed the track to settle, precipitating the sleeping car over said embankment, and that, from the evidence before the jury, all due caution was observed by the employees of the road to keep the track in order."

Attempted Robbery and Murder—Desperate Struggle with a Burglar.

An event transpired early yesterday morning in Birmingham, that has occasioned a wide spread sensation. Our readers will remember that from time to time we have reported various successful and unsuccessful attempts at robbery in that locality. The latest that has come to our notice elicits some facts, that are truly startling, and recall the desperation of Turpin, and the other "pads" of the English highway.

Mr. Davis, the hero of the transaction, is employed at the Messrs. Borland's, shoe store, on Market street in this city, and resides on Franklin street in that borough. He has been the sole occupant of the house since Sunday, his wife and child being on a visit to McKeesport. On Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, he was aroused by a noise, as of some person trying to enter the front door of the house. Thinking it might be his wife, he went down and opened the door. He had come to the door very quietly and opened it very suddenly, evidently to the discomfiture of the person without. This person was dressed in female apparel, but was very tall and large for a woman. Mr. Davis demanded the pseudo woman's business, when a voice, evidently that of a man, replied by making some trifling inquiry. The individual was ordered away, and went hastily. Subsequently Mr. D. learned that two persons, evidently men, had been seen prowling about the streets Tuesday night, in women's clothes.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Davis' mother called at the house, and before leaving placed a box of toy dishes on the kitchen window sill. About one o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Davis was awakened by the toy dishes falling to the floor with a crash. He at once went down stairs, making no noise, and carrying no light. He found the kitchen door ajar, and the intruder, who had come in at the window had evidently unlocked and gone out of the kitchen door, fearful of the noise he had made, Mr. D. took a large carving knife from the cupboard, and without closing the outer door, remained passive to await events. Presently the door was pushed softly open and a man entered. He lighted a match, and Mr. Davis observed that his face was blackened. Having looked about the kitchen for a moment, the burglar started up stairs. Mr. D. followed him, and when partly up the stairs ordered the villian to halt. Quick as thought the man turned upon him and snapped a revolver in his face, but fortunately the cartridge did not explode. Mr. Davis struck the burglar twice in the breast with the carving knife, doing some execution, as the knife was covered with blood up to the very hilt, but how much he does not know. Still holding his knife he grappled with his antagonist, catching with one hand the arm that handled the revolver. Together the two rolled to the bottom of the stairs, and there, after a severe struggle, Mr. Davis succeeded in getting his adversary under him. He then called out, as if there were others in the house, to have a light and his revolver brought to him. At this the burglar, who was a large man, made an extraordinary effort, regained his feet and darted out, defying his victor as he went. The voice in which he spoke was identical with that of the pretended female visitor of the night previous.

The burglar ran away rapidly, and Mr. Davis kept in pursuit. The former plunged down a dark alley, and there all traces were lost. Yesterday morning, search was renewed, and a track of blood was discovered commencing at the bottom of the stairs in Mr. Davis' house, and continuing up the street, through the alley, and some distance on another street.

Mr. Davis was slightly scratched on the right cheek, severely bitten in the arm, and some of his clothing torn in the desperate struggle. From his own account of the affair, it would seem that the intention of the nocturnal desperado was robbery, but being detected in the attempt, tried to murder Mr. Davis. Fortunately the revolver missed fire, and Mr. Davis, though by no means as powerfully built as his assailant, struggled with the courage of life and death, and by his admirable tactics prevented the burglar from using his superior strength, and at the same time inflicted injuries from which the latter will suffer for some time to come.

The most active measures have been instituted to capture the fugitive, and the neighborhood of the occurrence will be shunned for a fortnight to come by the "ye men of ye profession."

The Election in Sharpsburg—Success of the Entire Democratic Ticket.

The election for Borough officers of Sharpsburg, this county, was held on Tuesday and resulted in the selection of the entire Democratic ticket, as follows:

Burgess—T. H. Gibson.

Council—Jerome Raum, Peter Prager, Louis Mihlneiszler, Gotleib Wertz, Joseph Hart.

Justice of the Peace—F. A. Klein, Sr.

School Directors—A. Kelly, 3 years, Thos. H. Gibson, 3 years, M. A. Bennett, 1 year.

Judge of Elections—William Smith.

Inspector—R. L. Kelley.

Return Inspector—J. F. Schroth.

Assessor—A. McNamara.

Constable—Joseph Conner.

Borough Auditor—R. L. Kelley, 3 years.

The election was warmly contested, but the citizens of that thriving borough, being thoroughly disgusted with radical rule, went into the fight with a determination of placing its affairs in abler and better hands. We congratulate them on their success.

A Democratic Triumph in New Brighton.

The Beaver *Local* says: At the election on Tuesday last, the Democracy of the North ward, New Brighton, elected their entire ticket by an average majority of about 13. Last fall the Radicals carried this ward by 40 majority. The Radicals carried the other two wards by greatly reduced majorities. We have space at the time of the reception of this news, to make but the single remark—"Bully for the New Brighton Democrats!" and give the ticket elected in the North ward, as follows: Justice of the Peace—John Glass; Constable—John Weddle; School Director—Joseph Reeves; Judge of Election—W. H. Powers; Inspector of Election—J. Fleming; Auditor—Hugh Cunning.

A HEAVY WINDFALL.

The Albertson Estate—Meeting of the Heirs—Fifty Millions in Money and a Large Amount in Real Estate in Holland, Ready for Distribution.

A meeting of some twenty of the heirs of Nicholas Albertson, deceased, was yesterday held in the St. Charles Hotel, of this city, by special call, representing some eight or ten States. It appears that there is a large estate in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, in the hands of the Government, of fifty millions or more of the money and city property unclaimed, belonging to this family.

The meeting was organized by calling Derrick Albertson, of New Jersey, to the chair as President, and Dr. F. H. Patton, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary. From the evidence read this family can clearly trace their origin to Nicholas Albertson, who is supposed to have landed in this country, in or about 1730, to whom the estate appears to be coming—he being the only living heir—to the then existing estate.

The proceedings of this meeting were energetic and harmonious. Col. Wm. B. Okison, of Pa., was selected as an agent to look after the estate in Europe. Two thousand dollars was raised with the promise of more to defray his expenses—all to be ready by the 1st of February—to be lodged in the Exchange Bank of this city, subject to order.

The following gentlemen were appointed a finance committee: Wm. Silverthorn, of Indiana; John A. Patton, of Fayette county, Pa.; James Cooper, of Pa.; Gideon Albertson, of New Jersey; Oliver Silverthorn, of Iowa; Samuel Albertson, of New Jersey, and Robt. C. Albertson, of Pa.

There appears to be but little doubt that this estate is coming to this branch of the Albertsons. They are sanguine of its ultimate recovery, and will proceed at once by their agent to look after it. The agent will start to Europe in a short time.

Mrs. Elizabeth Patton, residing near Uniontown, Fayette county mother of Jno. A. Patton, Esq., is the oldest living heir to the above estate, being eighty-five at this time.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

A Runaway and a Ruse—A Forbidden Marriage and a Reconciliation.

It has been said that any man might be a successful novelist who would take notes of the every-day occurrences about him, and "write them up" in the plainest and simplest manner. If any of our readers is ambitious to fulfil this dictum, here is an incident from real life in our immediate neighborhood, which he may put into his first novel:

In the Fourth ward of Allegheny there resides a family of eminent respectability, comprising the father and mother, two or three adult sons, and a young and spirited daughter. That the young lady is spirited is proved by the fact recorded below, and that she is young and not devoid of attractions, is sufficiently shown by the fact that she attracted and bound to her by those pleasant ties, too strong to break, a young man who, like the rest of his kind was, perhaps, perfectly willing to be attracted. The young man mentioned was from the West, and how the acquaintance which resulted so momentously, commenced, we know not. At all events, it ripened into intimacy, and the visits of the enamored swain at the residence of the girl's parents became frequent. Too frequent they were for the liking of the parents and brothers of the damsel. For some unexplained reason these had conceived a dislike for the young lover; perhaps because of impecuniosity, perhaps because of something else, but at any rate, strong and emphatic. At length they manifested their dislike by forbidding him to visit the house any more, and also laying an injunction on the girl not to meet him under any circumstances. The natural consequences followed. The intimacy which, if let alone, might have died out of itself, grew into well-developed and somewhat ardent love. By some *hocus pocus*, the sense of filial duty and the love she felt, were reconciled in the mind of the young lady, and she *did* meet her lover again.

They became "engaged" and, despairing of winning the favor of the family to the proposed match, they planned an elopement. Last Sunday morning the young lady started out by herself to attend church. Sedately she walked with the throng to the church door; she did not enter. For a moment or two she stood outside the door, and then was joined by the young man, when they "took a little walk" together, in the direction of a clergyman's house.

In the meantime, one of the girl's brothers had followed her at a distance, and seeing this suspicious meeting and the equally suspicious walk, he shortened the distance between himself and them, and continued to follow. This complicated matters, for the young couple observed the brother, and instead of going to the minister's house, changed their course, and crossing one of the bridges, came, still followed by the brother, to this city, and proceeded to the Union Depot. The brother saw them enter and saw the young man go to the ticket office and purchase tickets for Chicago. He further saw him and the young lady quietly seat themselves to await the departure of the train.

Thinking this was proof enough of what was intended, the brother started at once, and at full speed for home, and when he arrived detailed what he had seen, and recommended speedy action on the part of his sire if he would prevent the irrevocable loss of his daughter. The father set off in hot haste for the depot. Arriving there he made a thorough search, but could find neither the male nor the female he was searching for. What to do next? He returned reluctantly home, thinking that possibly his daughter might have come to her senses, and returned there. Not a bit of it. Again the father came to this city, and one of the brothers, bethinking that the young fellow in question had relatives living in Birmingham, went thither, in the hope of there learning something of the missing couple. He learned something.

Going to the house and ringing at the door, he discovered those he was so anxious about sitting in the parlor, side by side. He informed his sister that he was ready to accompany her home. Her companion answered for her. *She* was not ready to be accompanied home, and when she was he would himself accompany her, for she was now his wife. An explanation was demanded and given. As soon as the brother had left the couple sitting in the depot, they instead of waiting for the train, took another walk and proceeded to the house of a clergyman in the old Fifth ward, where they were joined in wedlock. After the ceremony, instead of returning to the depot, they went to the house where they were last found. 'Twas thus they slipped the hunting brother, and 'twas thus they eluded the irate father.

Having found that he could accomplish nothing the brother took his departure and made his report at home. Shortly thereafter the father and mother went to Birmingham. The elements of the scene that followed at the meeting were repoaches, justifications, tears, embraces and a general reconciliation. The curtain falls on the happy couple returning with the old folks to the bride's home.

THE BIRMINGHAM BURGLARY.

Reported Finding of a Dead Body at Brown's Landing—The Body Supposed to be that of the Burglar.

The POST of Friday morning contained a detailed account of a desperate encounter with a burglar, in which Mr. John J. Davis, residing on Franklin street, Birmingham, figured as the hero. Last evening a rumor reached the city that a man had been found in Birmingham, badly cut, and that it was strongly suspected he was the person that entered the house of Mr. Davis, on Thursday morning. A visit by our reporter to the residence of Mr. Davis last evening enables him to give the following sequel to the affair of Thursday morning: Mr. Davis was informed yesterday, by two reliable gentlemen from Beck's Run, on the Monongahela, that on Thursday morning between seven and eight o'clock three men came to that place on foot. Two of these men were supporting the third one between them. The latter appeared to have sustained severe injuries. His head and face were covered with bandages, and he kept one hand upon his breast in such a manner as to indicate that he was severely injured in that region. He was taken into a house at Beck's run, but the party did not tarry long there, shortly resuming their journey up the river. In response to a question as to the manner in which he had received his injuries, the fellow said he had attended a ball in Pittsburgh on the night previous, and had there an encounter with a party of roughs. No doubt this was the burglar that Mr. Davis so warmly received at the point of the carving knife. Mr. D. is positive that he stabbed his man twice in the breast, and that he also bestowed considerable attention to the villain's face with his weapon.

Further: It was reported in Birmingham last night that the dead body of a man was found at Brown's Landing, yesterday, by Isaac Keever. The report has it that there were two stabs in the breast and that the face of the man was blackened. If there is any truth in this report, the Birmingham burglar has undoubtedly been found. Brown's Landing is about four miles above Beck's run, and it is more than probable that the parties seen at the latter place on Thursday morning proceeded to the locality in which the dead body is said to have been found on yesterday.

The Proctor Perjury Case.

In another place will be found a card from Mr. Riddell, late Assistant District Attorney, explaining his position with regard to the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Proctor, of Johnstown, against whom, and a man named Lewis, information were made on the ninth of October last, before Alderman Strain, charging them with perjury, it being alleged by Mr. John Cox, the prosecutor, that Proctor had sworn falsely before the Clerk of Courts for the purpose of procuring naturalization papers. The last Grand Jury returned the bill of indictment against Proctor as follows:

"Ignoramus, and county for costs.

JOHN HEATH, Foreman."

The indictment charged Samuel Proctor and John W. Lewis with willful and corrupt perjury. Proctor was a petitioner for naturalization, and swore before John G. Brown, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, that he was in the United States five years. Lewis was his voucher, and swore he knew him (Proctor) to be in the United States five years last past.

The witnesses sent before the Grand Jury were as follows:

John Cox, who testified that in May, 1866, he issued a passage ticket for Samuel Proctor to his brothers, and that in the fall of the same year he was introduced to Samuel Proctor as the person for whom the ticket was issued, who reported his satisfaction with the voyage.

John C. Riffle, who testified that he had warrants for the arrest of Proctor and Lewis; that Lewis escaped by jumping out of a window; that he arrested Proctor, who, in coming to Pittsburgh, admitted that he had done wrong, and was sorry for it.

John and Thomas Swatman, to prove they knew Proctor and Lewis, and that they were here in the city, at the Court House, at the time of the application.

John G. Brown, Clerk of the Court, who identified the record containing the alleged false oaths, the oaths having been acknowledged by him to Samuel Proctor and John W. Lewis.

This was the testimony before that Grand Jury of which Mr. John Heath was foreman.

We may also state that the private council for the prosecution had some trouble in procuring the attendance of witnesses for the Commonwealth. A number of them, residing in Johnstown, were duly subpœnaed, but refused to attend. Attachments were issued for these defaulting witnesses, and they were arrested. On their way to the cars they were rescued by a Radical mob. The man Proctor, we learn, is an employee at the Cambria iron works, and that there were many at that place who procured naturalization papers last fall, upon the plan adopted by this late defendant before our Courts in a case of perjury. Why the county of Allegheny was put into the costs, and the defendants permitted to go Scot free, is a question the late Grand Jury might answer much better than anybody else could, unless it be Mr. Riddell's successor in office. We will have something more to say in regard to this matter.

From Trustworthy Data

It has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States, have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all Druggists. M;W;S;D&W.

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TERMS—One-third cash; balance in three annual payments, with interest. If not sold, these farms will be for rent.

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WASHINGTON.

Nominations by the President.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Reason Why it Was Issued.

COPIOUS AUTHORITIES CITED

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Supreme Court to-day made decisions in the New York Bank cases. Opinions were read by Chief Justice Chase, to the effect that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes or greenbacks are exempt from State taxation.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day John A. Gadsen as Secretary of Legation to Mexico vice Mr. Plumb; Wm. Dixon as Associate Justice for Montana; R. H. Hunt as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Missouri; A. J. Brook as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

A REPLY TO THE SENATE.

The President to-day transmitted the following:

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst. requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law it was made, has been received and I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last. The authority of the law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late war—with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution is regarded, by the second section of article two of that instrument, as providing that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th ultimo is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1864, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, January 18, 1868.

The copies accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

First—The proclamation of General Washington, dated July 10, 1795, granting to citizens who had been engaged in the insurrection, and in resisting the collection of revenue on distilled spirits and stills in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in the proclation, a general pardon of all treasons and indictable offenses.

Second—The proclamation of John Adams, dated May 21, 1800, granting full power to all and every person, including some persons excepted in Washington's proclamation, thereby remedying and releasing unto all such persons, all the fines and penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred, for or on account of the premises.

Third—The proclamation of James Madison, dated February 16, 1815, concerning certain foreigners flying from the danger of their own homes; and certain citizens of New Orleans, forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establishment on the island of Barratria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, &c. For reasons set forth in the proclamation, President Madison granted to the offenders full pardon of all offenses committed against the laws, or touching the intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and the President directs all such indictments and prosecutions for fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., to be discontinued and released.

Fourth—The proclamation of President Lincoln dated the 8th day of December, 1863, familiar to the public, granting to all persons, certain classes excepted, who had participated in the rebellion, full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened. In this proclamation Mr. Lincoln begins by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieve and pardons, the laws of Congress declaring forfeitures, &c., and authorizing the President to issue proclamations of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem proper is then cited. Mr. Lincoln referring to this act adds: "Whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardons accords with the well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; therefore, etc."

Fifth—The proclamation of President Lincoln, dated 26th March, 1864, defining the cases in which persons are entitled to the benefits of his proceeding proclamation.

Sixth—The proclamation of President Johnson, dated 29th May, 1865, similar to the Lincoln proclamation of December 8th, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty excepting for cases therein named.

Seventh—The proclamation of President Johnson, dated September 7th, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the rebellion. This proclamation extends pardon to the classes mentioned, who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

Eighth—The proclamation of President Johnson, of July 4th, 1868, granting a general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion with certain exceptions and reservations.

PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Incendiary Fire—Several Persons Badly Burned—Heavy Loss.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—At one o'clock ar fire broke out in Caldwell's jewelry store, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, which extended to Howell Brothers, manufacturers of wall paper. At this hour, 1:30 A. M., it promises to be very destructive. The supposed incendiary has been arrested.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Noon.—Caldwell's jewelry building is demolished. Orne's carpet store is very badly damaged. Howell's paper hanging warehouse is destroyed, and the flames are now confined to a mass of paper in the ruins. The person arrested as the incendiary has proved to be a man set to watch one of the doors to prevent the egress of strangers. The fire originated in Caldwell's store, by the explosion of a boiler attached to the heating apparatus. Seven clerks who slept in the second story, barely escaped with their lives, all being badly burned. Keyser's Art gallery was burned; heavy loss of valuable paintings. The loss to Caldwell's is unknown. It is supposed that the great quantity of diamonds, etc., in the safes, will be recovered. The loss of Howell is about a quarter of a million; insured.

Caldwell's stock, outside of the safes, was valued at a quarter of a million dollars, and was insured for $114,000. Howell's stock, valued at $200,000, was insured for $125,000. Ames' stock of carpets, valued at $105,000, was insured for $22,500. The buildings were fully insured. Two clerks who slept in Caldwell's store are missing. Their names are Hogan, from Rhode Island, and Poulk, from Winchester, Va. When last seen Hogan had fallen down near the front door. Both are supposed to have perished.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

The following is a summary of the Insurances on, and estimated value of the property destroyed by fire this morning: W. G. Houston, owner of the west building; value, $58,000; insurance, $50,000. J. E. Caldwell, value, $250,000; insurance, $135,000. Geo. Howell, owner of east building, value, $80,000; insurance, $40,000. Howell & Bro., value, $225,000; insurance, $105,000. Benjamen Arme, owner of the central building, value, $60,000; insurance, $54,000. J. F. & E. B. Orne, value $125,000, insurance, $225,000. Total value, $801,000; total insurance, $510,000.

THE INDIANS.

A Council Near Powder River—Dispatch from Phil. Sheridan—The Washita Campaign.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—An Omaha dispatch says: It is reported that a number of Indians, recently engaged in war in Colorado and Kansas, have reached the Powder river country, where a council was held by a large number of Chiefs. The object of the council was unknown. The Indians were quiet at Fort Fetterman, and also along the Upper Missouri.

A Denver dispatch says: A party has returned from the pursuit of the Indians in the Loche in Powder Valley, having succeeded in recapturing one hundred horses and killing one Indian.

General Sherman has received the following dispatch: "In the Field, Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, January 1, 1869.—General: The destruction of the Comanche village by Colonel Evan's command gave the final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At twelve o'clock on the night of the 31st of December a delegation of the chief men of the Cheyennes and Araphoes, twenty-one in number, arrived at this place on foot, their animals not being able to bring them in. They said they ruled the village, begged for peace and permission for their people to come in, asking nothing but only for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while *en route*. They report the tribes in mourning for their losses; their people starving; their ponies dying; their dogs all eaten up, and no buffalo. We had forced them into the canone on the eastern edge of the staked plains, where there were no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix and desire to surrender, unconditionally. I acceded to their terms and will punish them justly, and I can scarcely make an error in my punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands. Yesterday we received a few papers—the first for a month; and I see it is alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is false. The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita to Fort Cobb. The battle took place one hundred and thirty miles up that stream from here. It is alleged the band was friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's young men were out depredating at Fort Dodge, when the village was wiped out. Mules taken from trains, mail matter carried by our murdered couriers, photographs stolen from the scenes of outrages on the Solomon and Saline rivers in Kansas, were found in the captured camp, and in addition I have their own illustrated history found in their captured camp, showing the different fights or murders this tribe has been engaged in, the trains attacked, and the women, citizens and soldiers killed. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known, also, that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in through the Arapahoe's Chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that chief at Fort Dodge, in September last. They did not come. Yours respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 14.—A communication from the Governor announcing that the monument to the memory of the Mexican soldiers, erected in the Capitol grounds will be dedicated on Wednesday, May 20, 1869, inviting the Senate to join in the ceremonies was recived. All the arrangements will be confided to Gen. E. C. Williams.

Mr. Nagle, of Philadelphia, presented a petition from fifty citizens of Philadelphia contesting the election of J. J. Clark Hare, President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution that the Senate meet the House to-morrow at eleven o'clock to select a committee in the case. Adopted.

Mr. Graham introduced the following bills: Incorporating the Cooperstown Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania; allowing the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh to increase the liabilities of the Treasurer; supplement to an act incorporating the turnpike from Tarentum to Goughes, in Butler county.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution respecting the death of Darwin A. Finney, which was passed. A committee will be appointed to attend the funeral services.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the standing committees. The following are the most important:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Wilson, Davis, Hunter, Nicholson, Foy, Painter, Webb, Holgate, Ames, Herr, Jackson, Jones, Strang, Stokes, McCullough, Hoffman, Weller, Playford, Robison of Mercer, Morgan and Cornman.

General Judiciary—Messrs. Strang, Hunter, Playford, Herr, Longanecker, Cornman, Clark of Warren, Niles, McCullough, Beans, Burritt, Brown of Huntingdon, and McMillan.

Local Judiciary—Messrs. Herr, Miller, Nice, Webb, Vankirk, O'Neill, Rea, Brown of Clarion, Hopkins, Davis of Philadelphia, and Stout.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Stokes, Stranahan, Brobst, Hong, Leedom, Dailey, Foy, Heilman, Rogers, Wilson, Miller, Scott, Adair and Beans.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Phillips, Foy, Nicholson, Strang, Stranahan, Heelman, Myers, Niles, Hunter, Brown, of Huntingdon; Fogel, Hollenstein, Miller and Scott.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia; Herr, Burrett, Holgate, Weller, Subers, Kleckner, Foy, Josephs, Hunter, Ames, Morgan, Nice, Herrold, Hoffman, Martin, Taylor, Robb, Jones, McCullough and Mullin.

Education—Messrs. Nicholson, Beatty, Phillips, Chamberlain, Buffington, Peters, Stephens, Taylor, Brown, of Huntingdon; Hamilton, McCullough, Nelson, Dill, Porter, of Cambria; and O'Neill.

Corporations—Messrs. Westlake, Robb, Hong, Kleckner, Horr, Burrett, Hoffman, Robison, Blair, Subers, Painter, Mullen, Jackson, Harvey, Nice, Rea, Humphreys, Cornman, Robison, of Mercer; Church, McGinnis and Adaire.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Kerr, Eschbach, Edwards, Walker, Creitz, Nicholson, Hollenstein and McKinstry.

Military—Jackson, Morgan, Martin, Duncan, Hervey, Longenecker, Burrrett, Hopkins, Stout, Beatty, Church, Shively, Hursh, Scott and McKinstry.

Divorces—Messrs. Webb, Brown, of Huntingdon; Playford, Duncan, Taylor, Witham, Robinson, of Mercer; Gatchell, Shively, Herrold, Myers, Josephs, Van Kirk, Kase and Rogers.

Claims—Messrs. Burrett, Van Kirk, McMiller, Kleckner, Humphreys, Brobst, Leedom, Herrold, Nelson, Duncan, Peters, Place, Westlake, Sumney, Davis and McKean.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Lubers, Kleckner, Josephs, Nelson, Painter, Bailey, Stokes, Hervey, McGinnis, Halgate, Cloud, Nice, Hong, Myers and Rogers.

Banks.—Messrs. Leedom, Myers, Krown, of Clarion; Davis, of Philadelphia; Hervey, Foster, of York; Buffington, Longenecker, Dill, Cloud, Fogel, Weseller, Taylor, Gounare and Breen.

The following are the nominations for United States Senator, to be voted for on next Tuesday: Davis, of Philadelphia, nominated John Scott, Brown, of Clarion, nominated William A. Wallace, Josephs, of Philadelphia, nominated Charles A. Buckalew, Jones, of Berks, nominated Asa Packer, Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny, was appointed teller on the part of the House.

A joint convention to select a committee to try the contested election of Thomas Greenbank, Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, was held. The petition alleges that Greenbank fraudulently returned 60,748 votes, and William Russel Thayer 60,623 votes, whereas Greenbank had but 59,653 votes. The following gentlemen were selected as a committee to try the case: Senators—Messrs. Miller, Brown, of Northampton, Stinson and Lowry. Representatives—Messrs. Nelson, Ames, Beatty, Hunter, Robinson, Goundie, Marshall, Josephs and Webb, being five Democrats and eight Republicans.

The House adopted the Senate joint resolution, for a convention to-morrow, to select a committee in the case of Judge Hare.

Messrs. Lowry, McCandless, White, Randall, and Brown, of Mercer, were appointed a Committee of the Senate, to take part with the Congressional Committee, in the burial service of Darwin A. Finney, on Friday next.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 14, 1869.—General nominations were made in both houses to-day for United States Senator. In the Senate, Mr. Connell nominated John Scott, of Huntingdon; Mr. Searight nominated Samuel Evans, of Fayette; Mr. Jackson nominated C. R. Buckalew, of Columbia; Mr. McIntyre nominated Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield. In the House, Mr. Davis nominated Mr. Scott, Mr. Josephs nominated Mr. Buckalew, and Mr. Brown nominated Mr. Wallace. The Democrats have not yet agreed upon a candidate. Both houses are now in joint convention drawing a Committee on the Philadelphia Contested Judgeship. T. B. S.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1869.

SENATE.

The joint resolution from the House, authorizing twenty-seven additional officers in the House, was reported from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, negatively.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Scott—Incorporating the Allegheny County Savings Bank.

Br. Mr. Connell—Releasing the collateral inheritance tax of the bequests of George W. Fahnestock to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

By Mr. Osterhout—Allowing interested parties to testify.

By Mr. Beck—Authorizing the admission of the evidence of certified copies of instruments of writing from other States and Territories.

By Mr. White—Relieving A. B. Heichold, surgeon of the 105th regiment.

Mr. White offered a resolution instructing the General Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of revising the judiciary system of the Commonwealth. Adopted.

Mr. Lowry's bill, relative to the Erie Marine Hospital, was passed.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Leslie, of Butler, introduced a bill declaring and defining the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas of Butler county.

Mr. Kleeckner, of Philadelphia, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which his resolution against the exclusion of the North Pennsylvania Railroad was defeated. Lost.

Messrs. Clark, of Warren, Duncan, of Venango, Ames and Beatty, of Crawford, Rea and Stranahan, of Erie, were appointed to act with Senators Lowry, Randall, White, McCandless and Brown as a committee to attend Darwin A. Finney's funeral at Philadelphia, to-morrow.

The joint committee to try the contested election of Judge Hare, of Philadelphia, were the whole time of both Houses. The committee were composed of the following: Senators Stinson, Taylor, McIntire, Brown, of Nortampton; Representatives Ames; Clark, of Warren, Stevens, Miller, Meredith, Nicholson, Peters, Robb and Place—ten Republicans, and three Democrats.

The House adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, January 18.

HOUSE.

The House met in the evening. Mr. Herr moved that the invitation to attend the dedication of the Mexican Monument, on May, 26th, be accepted, and a committee of three appointed to make arrangements. Adopted.

Mr. Strang offered a resolution for the appointment of twenty-seven additional officers.

Messrs. Bean, Brown, of Clarion; Rogers and Webb, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Streng said an additional force was necessary, as the average number of documents to be folded, &c., was forty-four thousand.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, said the newspapers were misinformed as to the cost of pasting and folding, which they represented at thirty, forty and fifty thousand dollars, whereas, under the present force, it was only seven thousand dollars, and would be only fifteen thousand, with every addition.

Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, raised a point that the law could not be repealed by a resolution of the House.

The Speaker decided that the Constitution gave each House the right to choose its own officers.

Mr. Webb, of Bradford, opposed the resolution as not being necessary, and half of the officers down stairs were not on duty.

Mr. Nelson, of Wayne, moved to amend by authorizing the Clerk to reduce the number when possible. Agreed to and the resolution was passed.

Three thousand copies of the report of the Commissioners to the Convention at Springfield, Illinois, on the cattle disease were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, presented a report of the Committee which attended the funeral of D. A. Finney.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Incorporating the Allegheny silver Mining Company, extending the time of the payment of the enrollment tax, on the act incorporating the Youghlogheny Gas Coal company, to June first.

By Mr. Kerr—Supplement for the State road from Tarentum.

By Mr. Jackson—Extending the statute of limitation to the fees of the Sheriff and other officers of Armstrong county; supplement to the militia law of 1864.

By Mr. Porter, of Cambria—Extending the act relative to the compensation of Commissioners in Forest county to Cambria county.

By Mr. Beatty—Fixing the number of tax collectors in Meadville and Titusville; authorizing the School Directors of Crawford county to borrow money.

By Mr. Stranahan—Protecting the farmers of Erie county from frauds in the sale of patent rights.

By Mr. Brown, of Huntingdon—Allowing parties to contract for the payment of interest.

By Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia—Abolishing pasters and folders after the present session, and providing for contracts for the performance of said duty, which the House refused to have read.

By Mr. Strang—Authorizing County Commissioners to purchase Campbell's system of indexing.

By Mr. Duncan—To prevent the destruction of oil producing and unfinished wells in Venango.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a petition from the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for the enactment of a law reading that "Hereafter all purchases or sales of the loans and bonds of the United States, and on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition, thoroughly advertising for proposals, and all sales of gold for account of the United States shall be made at public auction by an authorized official of the Treasury Department at a time and place duly advertised." Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary; provided, that this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency or to the renewal or extension of any indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties levied from imported goods the sum of $140,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the pricipal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund, provided by the fifth section of an act entitled an act, to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United ful money of the United States, to the amount of fifty dollars or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount herein provided, under such regulations and rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to such holder, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form and of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, and payable in coin in forty years, and bearing an annual interest of five per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the same, and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from payment from all taxes or duties to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue gold notes of the United States not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, in such form, and of such denomination, not less than ten dollars, as he may prescribe, and such gold notes shall be receivable for all taxes, duties or debts payable to the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, at his discretion, to apply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amounts of United States notes surrendered for conversation into bonds under the proceeding section of this act, to the purchase, in open market, and in the city of New York, of any part of the securities of the United States bearing six per cent interest, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of United States notes equal to the securities so purchased and said coin liabilities of the United States at the option of the creditors; provided, however, that the aggregate of coin notes issued under this act, and the outstanding gold certificates of deposit shall not exceed the coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States, and such coin notes shall be paid according to their terms, and may be re-issued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service shall require.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association now organized, or that may be hereafter organized, under the act entitled, "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for their circulation and the redemption thereof," approved January 31, 1866, is hereby authorized, without respect to the limitation of $300,000,000 of circulating notes prescribed by the 22d section of said act, to issue and circulate in notes, as money not bearing interest, and payable on demand, in coin, and such coins shall be obtained by the mode provided for in said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid on demand, in coin, instead of United States notes, and only be issued to the amount of sixty-five per cent. of the bonds of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No banks shall receive less than $50,000 of such coin notes, and such bonds and the said coin notes shall be subject in all other respects to the limitations, restrictions and provisions of said act.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he wished to offer the following amendment, to be printed with the bill. To amend section 3, by adding thereto the following words: *Provided*, that not to exceed two millions of dollars of lawful money shall be converted into bonds, as herein provided, in any one month. To strike out in section 4, the words "At his discretion," and insert in place thereof the words, "and required," and to also strike out in the same section the words, "not exceeding," and insert instead of them, the words, "equal to."

The following amendments were proposed to be offered by Mr. CATTELL: Add to the end of the section the following: "And any holder of any of the bonds provided for in this act may present the same to the Treasury of the United States and demand the lawful money of the United for the principal accruing thereon, and the Treasury shall redeem the same in the lawful money of the United States unless the amount of the United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to $350,000,000, and such bonds shall not be redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes."

Mr. HARLAN called the attention of the Senate to the letters of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, General Boynton, which had been copied and commented on by the New York *Tribune*, and were personal to himself, and he thought to some other Senators.

The letter and *Tribune* editorials were then read.

Mr. HARLAN then denounced the letter as exhibiting such a degree of carelessness, or ignorane, or something worse, as would, in his judgment, unfit the author to be a correspondent of any respectable journal.

Mr. HARLAN made a long explanation of the facts in each transaction, with which he was accused of wrong doing, and stated that he never had, and never expected to have any personal interest whatsoever in these transactions.

Mr. POMEROY also stated the statements affecting himself were incorrect in regard to the material facts. The only way in which he had become interested in railroads in his State was by the Legislature having put his name into the charter of certain roads as one of the temporary corporators, and when capitalists were found to build the roads he and the other corporators had always transferred the franchises without compensation.

Mr. CONNESS commented briefly on the letter of General Boynton and the statement of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the House, in regard to the vast quantities of public lands given away to railroad corporations, which he said was made in ignorance of the facts. Mr. Conness also read in the New York *Herald* that he (Conness) had no less than five jobs before the Senate, before seeing which he had congratulated himself that his name and influence were not in any way connected with the jobs.

Mr. GRIMES said the charge against his colleague was a trumped up affair with no foundation in fact.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bill introduced and referred:

By Mr. POLAND—Proposing the issue of coupons or registered bonds, to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars, redeemable. Referred to the Committee on the revision of Laws.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Referring to church property in the late rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It proposes that where church property has been given to the Africans, the trustees thereof shall be elected by the congregation.

By Mr. BANKS—To prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants of privileges from the United States. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, for his colleague, Mr. Stewart—For the construction of lines of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Postoffice Department. Referred to Postoffice Committee.

By Mr. BARNES—To prevent loaning money on United States legal tender notes as collateral security. Referred to Committee on Banking.

Also, to prohibit banks of issue from paying interest on deposits, except on some specified time not less than thirty days. Referred to same Committee.

By Mr. BROOKS—To exempt the manufacturers of printed newspapers from tax, the same as the manufacturers of other prints. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIS—For the appointment of a select committee on the Ku Klux outrages in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Relative to the sale of gold and bonds. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. It provides for the admission of Mississippi whenever its Legislature shall have ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and declares null and void the disability imposed by the 3d section of article 7 of the constitution of Mississippi.

By Mr. GARFIELD—Providing that no commissions as Brigadier Generals shall be issued until the number of Brigadiers is reduced below eight, and fixing eight as the number of Brigadier Generals after that time. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHENCK—To distribute the number and rank of Government employees among the several States and territories. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

By Mr. JULIAN—To close the land system in certain States. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BOLES—To aid the construction of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. UPSON—Making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To amend the judiciary system of the United States. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WINDOM—Additional to the act granting lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line from Lake Superior to Paget Sound by northern route. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. CLARK, of Kansas—Authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of Kansas. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH—To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Missouri river at the Three Forks, Montana Territory. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. ARNOLD—To provide for the representation of the District of Columbia in Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Providing that after March 4th, 1869, no Senator or Representative in Congress shall be entitled to receive or transmit by mail any letter or mail matter free of postage. Referred to the Postoffice Committee.

By Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—For the co-operation of the United States coast survey in the geological surveys instituted by the several States. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BARNES—To compel the National Banks to make statements six times a year. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. COBURN, on behalf of Mr. Ela, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into and report the facts and circumstances concerning the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the United States mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the National finances no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad corporations, or to promote local enterprises; but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to the pressing necessities of the public service, in such manner as will relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That the grants of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever. He moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, there only being 34 affirmative votes.

Mr. SCHOFIELD demanded a separate vote on the resolutions. The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 90 to 64.

The question recurred on the second resolution.

Mr. JULIAN desired to offer a substitute, that no public lands shall be given to aid in the construction of a railroad, except on condition of actual settlement, in quantities of not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to one purchase, for a fixed tax on the full price.

Mr. HOLMAN declined to let it be offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interfere with the soldier's bounty bill. The bill was laid on the table—yeas, 110; nays, 54.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that if he had been in the hall at the time his name was called he would have voted "no" emphatically.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules that he might offer as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, the sections relating to the marine corps, which had been ruled out as not in order. The rules were not suspended—70 to 43; not two-thirds.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of Currency to inform the House whether any, and what National banks had been allowed to exchange gold bearing interest bonds for currency, bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and directing that such exchange shall cease till the further action of the House. Also, directing the Comptroller of Currency to inform the house what banks had relinquished their charters as National Banks, and were doing business under State charters, still retaining the National bank circulation, with the amount of such circulation outstanding. Also, whether any bank had been instructed that the 29th section of the banking act, limiting the amount of liability of any person in the association to one-tenth of its capital does not apply to the endorsement or collateral liabilities on checks certified as good.

During the discussion which followed Mr. DELANO said he believed this an unjust attack on the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. BUTLER retorted he had made no such attack, and then said in his judgment the Treasurer and Comptroller were both paid and pliant servants of the banks, and were doing the business of the banks. After denial he withdrew the portion of the resolution directing the cessation of the exchange, and it was then adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate joint resolution respecting the provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas. The joint resolution provides that the person now holding civil offices in the provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 24, 1862, (the test oath) shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom and makes it the duty of the District Commander to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take the oath. The Committee recommended an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not apply to persons who by reason of removal of their disabilities as provided in the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution shall have been qualified for any office, and that the act shall not take effect until thirty days from its passage. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Particulars of the Burning of the Silver Cloud.

Our readers will remember the burning of the steamboat "Silver Cloud, which occurred on the afternoon of January 11, inst., above Point Pleasant, Ohio. The following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, furnishes fuller particulars of the distressing scene.

"The engineer on watch called through the speaking trumpet to Mr. H., at a point two and a half miles above Point Pleasant, 'Land her as quick as you can.' Mr. H. thought some of the machinery was out of order, and rang the alarm bell to let the engineer know that he could land the boat at that point on the Virginia side. The engineer again called through the trumpet, "She is all on fire! Land her." Captain Conway and the mate, William Troy, were in the pilot house when the first alarm was given, and they called out to Mr. Horn to land her, which he did by heading her for the Virginia shore, and when she struck the bank he throwed the tiller rope over the wheel to hold her in position, and then started to save himself. The engines were working full stroke, but the fire becoming too hot around him, the engineer was compelled to open her for all the steam she had, and run up the aft stairway to the hurricane roof, in order to escape the fire. Here he met Mr. Horn, who had just left the wheel. When all had got ashore, the engines were still working and the wheel turning, even after the pipes were melted. The only females on board were Captain Conway's wife and the chambermaid. Captain Conway and the mate each took an arm of Mrs. Conway, and hurried her forward, and jumped ashore with her as soon as the boat struck the bank. The deck hands immediately shoved a plank out, and the passengers (three or four only) and crew all got to shore, except one deck passenger, name unknown, but who is described as a German, advanced in years. The officers of the Energy, which boat was on the opposite side of the river, and rendered effective aid so soon as it was possible to do so, say that the lost deck passenger let himself down in the water on larboard side, holding on to the guard, until the fire was so hot that his strength gave out and he let go his hold, and was seen no more. Elbert Williamson, pilot was off the watch, and in bed in the Texas. He arose, dressed himself, but had difficulty in getting his boots on, which delayed him so long, that when he came out on the roof the fire had spread so much that he could not get down the stairs. He therefore jumped from the roof of the boat into the mud on shore. Looking up he observed the watchman, Mr. Ash Taylor, on the roof, and called on him to jump also. The watchman hesitated to make the leap, until Mr. W. called to him the third time, when he jumped, and alighted almost in Mr. Williamson's tracks, but the sudden jar injured his back so that it required two men to pull him out of the mud. He is now in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained that he will recover. The steward, John McCabe, and the second mate, Robert Biddle, were both in bed in the texas. The steward ran down the aft stairway, thinking to get ashore from the fantail, but was driven up to the roof again by the flames. He and Mr. Biddle had their hair and eyebrows burnt before they saved themselves, which they finally did by going forward on the roof and jumping on some sacks of corn which were stowed on the forecastle, and thence jumping to the lower deck, and then ashore. Mr. Joseph Dunlevy, second clerk, is Mrs. Conway's brother. He went to Mrs. C.'s room to endeavor to save some of her wearing apparel and jewelry. After securing an armful of articles which were loose, he started forward with them, but before he got out of the cabin one foot went through the cabin floor, and before he could extricate it the clothing in his arms had caught fire, and he was compelled to drop his load to save himself. The hole made by his foot was just aft of the boilers, which led Capt. Conway to believe that the fire might have arisen in the cabin floor. The engineer on watch, however, says that the first he saw of the fire was in the hay stowed in the deck room, aft of the boilers, on the larboard side, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and that the fire spread very rapidly in all directions."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F.—Nominations for Grand Secretary.

On Saturday evening a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was held in the Grand Encampment Room at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines street, in Philadelphia.

The attendance of Representatives was very large. Grand Master Peter B. Long presided, with the following Grand officers: R. W. D. G. Master Samuel F. Gwinner, R. W. G. Warden George Bertram, *pro. tem.* (in the absence of G. W. John B. Springer) Grand Treasurer M. R. Muckle, Grand Secretary Samuel N. Foster, *pro. tem.*

The meeting was convened by the Grand Master, under a call signed by Representatives of Lodges Nos. 1, 4, 15, 23, 28, 29, 46, 110, 114, 127, 144, 189, 190, 237, 262, 396, 443, 467 and 572.

"We, the undersigned representatives of subordinate lodges working under the jurisdiction of the R. W. G. Lodge of Pennsylvania, respectfully request that you direct that a special session of the Grand Lodge be called, to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Past Grands of Pennsylvania to select a successor to the late Grand Secretary, allowing for this purpose nominations to be made, and the candidates accepting the nomination to be voted for at the regular election of grand officers; and furthermore, if it be deemed necessary, to direct that application be made to the M. W. Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States for a dispensation to enable this Grand Lodge to carry its action into practical and legal effect."

The call of the meeting was approved, when Rep. Ketterline, of No. 52, offered a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as there was a candidate nominated for Grand Secretary, in accordance with the existing laws, it was inexpedient to make any action looking to a re-opening of the nomination." Representative C. C. Burns, of No. 61, offered as a substitute a preamble and resolution, setting forth that in consequence of the decease of Brother Curtis, the Grand Lodge was placed in an anomalous position, making it desirable that the nomination for Grand Secretary should be re-opened, and directing the Grand Master to make application to the Grand Sire of the United States for a dispensation to dispense on this occasion with sections 1 and 2 of Act 15 of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge, in so far as they apply to the nomination and election of Grand Secretary. After much discussion a vote by Lodges was called, and resulted in the adoption of the substitute by a vote of 120 yeas to 27 nays.

The nominations for Grand Secretary were then opened, when the following nominations were made, viz: Wm. D. Mensing, of No. 5; J. B. Nicholson, of No. 100; John J. Schell, of No. 11; Francis Eastlack, of No. 477; George Hawks, of No. 325; Benj. Boucher, of No. 11; W. H. Jackson, of No. 114; G. W. Holstein, of No. 57; John Platt, of No. 11; J. W. Tyndall, of No. 296; Geo. Sligo, of No. 13; C. N. Hickock, of No. 202; John Curtis, of No. 643; George Bertram, of No. 190; D. W. Morris, of No. 41; S. N. Foster, of No. 190; J. W. Stokes, of No. 38, and Chas. Cohill, of No. 146.

The committe to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Grand Secretary, made their report, with bills amounting to $982. The report was approved and the bill ordered to be paid.

Charters were granted for Lodges as follows: One in Leechburg, in Armstrong county; one at Bendersburg, in Adams county, and one for a German Lodge, in Allegheny City.

Some fifty Past Grands were admitted to membership, and a number of Representatives' certificates were received and acknowledged, when the Grand Lodge adjourned.

The Iron City College

Is enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity this winter. Students from all parts of the country have been pouring in until its capacious halls are now literally filled with young men from no less than ten different States. The principals, Messrs. Smith and Cowley, who labor assiduously for the welfare of their students, and who spare neither pains or expense to make the school first class in every respect, find their exertions rewarded by an attendance unequalled by any similar institution in the country. Young men who contemplate pursuing a business education should not fail to make themselves acquainted with the advantages afforded by this long established, popular, and highly prosperous business College.

If You Want to Buy

A Home, get the *Pittsburgh Real Estat Register*. It is given away *gratis*, or *sent free* to any address. Croft & Phillips, Publishers, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth avenue. ja20 d2w

A Seasonable Medicine.

The changeable character of the weather for the past few days has charged the air with dampness, and many persons will be liable to take cold and suffer from coughs. These ailments, which at first are seemingly trifling, are apt to become seated, if neglected, upon some vital part, and frequently sow the seeds of incurable disease. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is an inestimable remedy in such cases. It immediately removes obstruction and softens and dissolves the tough and viscial matter which clogs and impedes the ingress of air into the lungs. It allays the irritation and frequently, by a few doses, eradicates from the system all vestige of disease. There are few remedies, if any, of equal potency to DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, especially in the formative stages of Lung diseases, and in old cases it eases the irritation by its demulcent properties, and enables the system to eliminate the peccant matter, which may be obstructing the tubes and air cells.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street, and No. 167 Liberty street.

Not a Bit of Stain or Smart

Will Wolcott's Pain Paint give; but it removes pain as quick as magic. Wolcott's Annihilator banishes Catarrh from the system, and all colds in the head. Recollect and get pint bottles in white wrappers, $1, at druggists.

Housekeepers

Should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

"A Little Bilious."

How often this is the response to the inquiry after a friend's health; as if to be bilious was a trifling matter, hardly worth thinking about. But let it be remembered that, as "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so formidable diseases arise from being "a little bilious."

Severe bilious attacks are more common in Spring, Summer and Autumn than in Winter, but the serious disorders of the Liver, which so often occur at those seasons, might be traced, in hundreds of instances, to Winter indulgences and their neglected consequences. More highly seasoned food is eaten, more fiery drinks imbibed, in cold than in warm weather, and thus the biliousness is produced which, under a warmer temperature, culminates in remittent and intermittent fevers.

The very best medicine for persons who are either a *little* or a *good deal* bilious, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No olue pil or calomel is required in such cases. Those powerful mineral medicines cut two ways, like a double-edged sword. They act, it is true, upon the liver, but react most deleteriously on other parts of the system. They "stick" there and cannot be got rid of. The Bittera contain vegetable agents of an anti bilious tendency, that produce a specific and most genial effect upon the biliary organ, without entailing any evil consequences whatever. They are *altogether wholesome*, and act favorably and simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the nervous system, and the brain.

HOSTETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the street and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going, is a good rule in anything; but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive, than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE SHORTLY, to 167 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P M.

WM. F. JOHNSTON HAVING RESUMED the practice of law in the 10th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, I respectfully solicit the patronage of old friends.

Business entrusted to my care will be faithfully and promptly attended to in this county and district, and in the United States Court at Pittsburgh and Supreme Court, Washington City.

WM. F. JOHNSTON,
"Wilson House," Kittanning,
Armstrong Co., Pa.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	135¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	112
do 5-20s, 1862	113
do do 1864	109⅛
do do 1865	109⅝
10-40's	108¾
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	108¼
do do do 1867	108⅝
do do do 1868	108⅝
July 7-3-10's par less	¼
July 7-3's par less	¼
August Compounds	119
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, January 21, 1869.

BUSINESS—The market continues dull in all its various departments, transactions being confined to the wants of the local trade. Prices were irregular and unsatisfactory. Produce—The receipts continue light, not more than sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade. The weather was changeable. The Ohio and other streams continue in good navigable order, with plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. Flour—The market is devoid of activity; buyers have but little confidence in the present prices, hence their purchases are governed accordingly. The rece pts since our last amount to 1,166 barrels. The stock on hand is ample for all purpores. The mills in both cities are doing a good business, selling to dealers that sell again. There is neither export or speculative demand.

DRESSED HOGS—The market was very firm, with a good demand, at prices ranging from 12½@13½c, according to size and conditions. These are certainly pretty steep prices.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 197 sacks; rye, 287 do; barley, 441 do; wheat, 1,191 do; corn, 1,476 do. The rates with sales were: Wheat dull and the demand light at $1 75@1 80 for red winter, and $1 45@1 50 for spring. Oats—Owing to the light receipts were firmer, but not quoted higher. We note sales at Elevator and on track at 64@65c ₱ bush. Corn—Receipts improving; sales ear at 80c; seelled, 82c. Rye was in a fair demand, with sales at $1 45@1 47 @1 50 ₱ bush. Barley—Market quiet, but prices are unchanged; Chicago spring, $1 50@1 55; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio, $2 ₱ bush.

APPLE BUTTER—The market has undergone no particular change; prices range from 70@75c ₱ gal.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off. We note regular sales, from store, at $3 50@4 50 ₱ bbl, as per quality.

BUTTER—Dull, with a declining tendency. The rates are: fresh roll, 35c; packed ranges at 25@30c ₱ lb. The supply at present exceeds the demand.

FLOUR—Market continues dull, with a limited demand, prices are weak and tending downward. The rates from store for western are: Spring wheat, $7 25@7 75; winter wheat, $8 50@9 00; being a decline of 25c ₱ bbl. Rye flour, $8. The Pearl Mill quote their brands made of the best wheat, as follows: extra family flour, in barrels, $9 30, and, in sacks, $9 00 ₱ bbl; double extra family, in barrels, $7 80 ₱ bbl; in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: extra family winter, in bbls, $9 30, and, in sacks, $9 ₱ bbl; double extra family, in bbls, $9 80, and, in sacks, $9 50 ₱ bbl. and spring, $8, in bbls, and $7 70, in sacks, ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—$6 25@6 50 per bbl.

EGGS—Dull; pickled 25c and fresh packed 30 cents.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm with jobbing sales at 14½@15c for Shoulders, and 19@19½c; for hams. Country lard 18½@19c, and 20c for prime kettle rendered in tierces; and 21c in kegs and pails. Mess pork $30 50@31.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1 38@1 40 for No. 2, and $1 68@1 70 for No. 1.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season is nearly over; sales were made in a small way at 3¾@4c.

CHEESE—In fair demand with light receipts and sales of Hamburg at 16@17c and Goshen at 19@20c.

HAY—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; baled ranged from $18@23 ₱ ton.

FEATHERS—Sales were made to the trade as follows: live geese 80@85c ₱ lb first hands.

TALLOW—Market firm; sales of rendered at 11@12c.

PEA NUTS—Sales were reported from first hands at $1 75 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; sales were made on the track at 70@75c, and from store at 80@85c.

SORGHUM—Is selling in a regular way at 60@85c per gallon.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, January 21, 1869.

CATTLE—The market since our last has ruled dull. The high prices noted in our last were not sustained; buyers hell back, refusing to purchase unless concessions were made. The result was prices gave way. The extreme range of prices were $4 50@5 70 per cwt; but few sold at the latter figures; $5 50@5 75 being the general average. The number sold to butchers in this market was small. Eastern purchasers took the lion's share.

The sales for the past four weeks were:

December 21	940	$4 00@5 60
January 7	487	4 50@5 00
January 14	811	4 50@5 00
January 21	950	4 50@5 00

The above shows an increase in sales to the extent of 139 head. The market at the close was steady but not active

HOGS—The market exhibited less activity The high prices demanded have made buyers more cautious. Many of them are of the opinion that prices are too high. Packers here have held that opinion for some weeks, and have acted accordingly. It takes a large sum of money to purchase a small quantity of hog meat at present. The rates were as follows: Best Philadelphia $11@11 50; Yorkers $10@10 50; Baltimore $10 75@11. We can report sales of 1 car load at $11 80 ₱ cwt. Pretty steep figures.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 31	12,420	$8 50@ 9 50
January 7	7,904	9 50@11 25
January 14	13,178	8 50@11 50
January 21	7,190	0 25@12 25

During the past three days the market was firm at a further advance. The sales were nearly all for export

SHEEP—The market during the week was well supplied. The high prices demanded for hogs have increased the number of purchasers of sheep. Prices have declined 50c ₱ hundred. The current rates being $3@6 55 ₱ cwt. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 31	6,850	$3 25@5 00
January 7, 1869	7,060	3 50@6 75
January 14	12,027	3 00@6 00
January 21	821	3 00@5 50

The market at the close was firm with an active demand. Holders of good fat sheep will find this a good market provided they hurry up.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, January 21, 1869.

BUSINESS—The excitement we noticed in the oil market yesterday has continued. A further advance was obtained for crude and refined. Buyers were offering Tuesday's prices freely. Sellers, however, had higher figures in view. Antwerp dispatches report a further advance to 59 francs; Hamburg 16 thalers, said to be equal to 61¼ francs, and Bremen at 7 thalers. Prices advanced in New York on the receipt of the foreign news, but up to noon had produced no effect on the Philadelphia market.

REFINED OIL—The market is very firm at the following quotations: Standard white Philadelphia, January to March, 35c; January and February, 34½c; January, 34c; March and April, 35½c. We can report as follows: 4,000 barrels, March to July, 1,000 per month, at 36c; 6,000 barrels, 500 per month, January to December, at 36½c; 1,500 barrels, February to May, at 35½c; 1,500 barrels, March to June, at 35½c, and 500 barrels, March, at 35c; the market closing firm and excited.

CRUDE OIL—The market opened strong and closed in the same way. We can report sales of 6,000 barrels at an advance over yesterday's prices, viz.: 2,000 barrels, bulk, first 6 months, seller's option, at 16½c; 1,000 barrels, January, at 16½c; 1,000 barrels, April or May, and 2,000 barrels, March and April, at 17c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, January 19, 1869.

CATTLE—There was again a full supply of cattle on sale to-day—eleven hundred head—and with a light demand, which was confined almost entirely to supplying the wants of the butchers. Prices, especially for the commoner grades, were lower than last week. The supply of good cattle was small, and as a consequence, this class of stock sold up to former prices—7¼@8¼c—and one car load of extra brought 9@9¼c. Common to medium stock ruled firm at 5@6c. Notwithstanding the large supply the pens at the close were pretty well cleared, but few, if any, remaining over unsold.

SHEEP—The market was steady under the influence of a short supply—only 1,400 head Prime to choice sold at 5½@6c ₱ lb, and scalawags to medium at $1 50@2 50 ₱ head

HOGS—Sold in a retail way at 11@13½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Cotton more active and decidedly higher; sales of 4,200 bales at 29¼@29½c for middling uplands; chiefly at the inside price. Flour—State steady; other kinds declining; sales of 7,400 b'ls extra State at $6 75@7 20; $5 55@6 20 for superfine western; $8 50@7 60 for extra western; $7 80@9 50 for extra white wheat; $6 80@9 10 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing dull and heavy; California nominal. Rye flour rules in favor of buyers; sales of 300 bbls at $5 40@7 60. Corn meal quiet; sales of 250 bbls common western at $4 25. Whisky dull; sales of 100 bbls western at $1 02@3 03 for free. Wheat moderately active; without decided change; sales of 45 000 bush at $1 57@1 59 for No. 2 spring, in store; the latter for extreme; $1 60@1 62 for do., afloat; $1 50 for No. 3 do. in store; $1 10 for white California, $2 20@2 25 for white Michigan; $1 55 for Canada. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet; sales of 1,000 bush at $2 15@2 20. Corn more active at 94@96c for new mixed western; 92c@$1 for white Southern; 97c for yellow Southern. Oats lower and more active; sales of 65,000 bush at 75c for western in store; 76@76½c for do afloat. Coal nominally unchanged. Leather—Hemlock sole firm at 28½@29½c for Bunos Ayres and Rio Grande light weights. Wool firm; sales of 26,000 pounds at at 28@48c for domestic fleece; 32c for unwashed; 66@72c four scoured; 44@50c for pulled. Rice dull. Coffee quiet; sales of 472 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar quiet; sales of Cuba at 11¼c; Havana 11½c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 19½@20c for crude, and 34@34½c for refined bonded. Hops quiet. Linseed oil quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Sheating Copper quiet at $33 for Ingot. Copper firm at $24½@24¾ for all kinds Scotch. Pig iron dull at $35@40. Bar iron quiet and drooping at $90@95 for refined English and American. Sheet iron dull at 10@11½c for Russia. Nails dull at 5¼c for cut; 6¾c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe. Pork firmer and moderately active, at $29 75@29 30 for new mess; $29@29 25 for old; $28@29 25 for prime mess; also 1,500 bbls new mess, February to April, at $29 75@30 00. Beef steady at $9@16 50 for new plain mess; $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firmer at $27@32 for prime mess, and $32@36 for India mess. Beef hams quiet at $30@35. Cut meats firmer at 12¼@13½c for shoulders, and 14@17c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 12¾@13¾c for western, and 14@14½c for city; middles firm at 14½@15c for Cumberland cut; 15¾@16c for short ribbed; 16¼@16¾c for long clear; 16c for long ribbed. Lard firmer; 18½@19¾c for steam, and 19¾@19¾c for kettle rendered; also 2,250 tierces steam, seller and buyer for February, March and May, at 19¾@20c Butter dull at 20@40c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@20c. Freights to Liverpool steady; engagements of 40,000 bush grain at 6½d for wheat per sail, and 7¼d for do per steam; 7d for corn per steam; 600 barrels flour per steam at 2s.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat quiet and steady for spring with a moderate export demand. Rye dull at 1 50 for western. Oats dull at 75c in store and 76c afloat. Corn steady; 94@95c for unmixed western; old do nominal at 1 06@1 09 in store and afloat. Pork quiet and without decided change. Beef steady with a fair demand. Cut meats quiet and without decided change. Bacon firm at 14¾@15c for Cumberland cut. Lard scarcely so firm at 19¾@19¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 30@33c.

DRY GOODS.

The market lapsed into a quiet state, and is lacking in elasticity and buoyancy so prevalent last week, but prices nevertheless, are generally firm at 16½@17c for heavy unbleached sheetings, and 13½@14c for unbleached heavy shirtings; 13@14½c for printed calicos; as to brand; 20c for printed delaines; 27½@28c for New York mills. Muslins 20c for Wamsutta, 18c for Masonville. Printing cloths offered at 9½c for immediate delivery.

MONEY.

Money in good demand and the rate on call loans is sharp at 7 per cent. There was some appearance of the temporary locking up of greenbacks which excited unfavorable comments. Towards the close of banking hours the supply was more liberal and the market easier, though the rate was unchanged. The Stock Exchange was the scene of wide fluctuations; the "bulls" rallied the market sharply from the low quotations of yesterday, but the "bears" made another raid and reduced prices 1@3 per cent. under pressure of sales. The apprehension was occasioned by an unexpected activity in money, and the circulation of a report that the Illinois Legislature was again at work on the bill, reducing fares on all the railroad of that State.

The *Express* says: "The Michigan South stock has been steadily absorbed of late, and it is understood that parties in the interest of the present management have sold their large holdings. Another report says some of the recently authorized new stock has also been sold, but this is doubted as it is supposed none can be sold under par. It now turns out that all this Michigan Southern stock has been bought in the interest of Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, and that at the March election the road will probably pass into their control. The Fort Wayne is likely to pass into the management of the Erie. The relations of Vanderbilt and Gould are amicable, and their position on the market identical. The combined capital of these railway magnates, and their followers, represent from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars. The other railway kings and their adherents are rapidly passing over to the "bear" side, which adds a new life to speculation. At the close of the day the "bulls" made an onward movement and partially regained the losses of the day.

STERLING

A shade firmer at 9⅜@9⅝

GOLD

Firmer; the market opened at 135⅝ fell to 135¼, and, becoming active in the afternoon, closed at 135¾@135⅞.

EXPORTS.

The exports to-day amounted to $55,000. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were $47,000,000

GOVERNMENTS

Firm but dull. Purchases by country banks continue, however.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

The railway market opened feverish, with the New York Central as the chief feature. Late yesterday this stock fell to 161⅜@162 from sales by holders not disposed to take the risk of the publication of the affidavit of Vanderbilt in the Jencks injunction case. This morning, when it was shown that the affidavit contained nothing not already known, the sellers of last evening became the purchasers, and the stock rallied to 164⅜, then fell to 162½, and subsequently ranged between that rate and 163⅝. The dealers in it are mostly confined to those who share the confidence of Vanderbilt and his friends. The rest of the list sympathized to a limited extent with the Central. The largest dealings were in Pittsburgh, Old Southern, Rock Island and St. Paul. Northwestern was noticeably weak and lower. Canton and Mariposa preferred are strong and higher, while Pacific Mail is weak. Its Directors met to-day, but did not agree upon a dividend. At the close railways were active and buoyant, with a general advance, the favorites being Central, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern.

EXPRESS SHARES

Lower, under a probability of further legal complications.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Eastern exchange at par. Flour dull; spring extras, $5 25@6. Wheat fairly active and the demand mainly speculative; sales No. 1 at $1 15@1 20, and No. 2, $1 12¾@1 13½, closing steady at $1 13¼; sales since 'Change at $1 13¾. Corn firmer and more active; sales No 2 kiln dried at 55½c; rejected do. 53½c; new, 54@54½c, and no grade, 47@50c, closing at 53¾c for new; sales No. 1 at 67¼c; seller, last half April, 53¾@54c for new; buyer, January, 54½c; seller, February, nothing doing and dull at $1 16; for February, nothing doing this afternoon. Oats active at 47¾@48¼c for No. 2, closing at 48c. Rye dull at $1 16 for No. 1, and $1 15 for No. 2. Barley dull; sales No 2 at $1 68@1 70; rejected, $1 48@1 50, closing at inside prices. Highwines dull and weak; sellers at 96c; buyers at 95c; sales 500 barrels, seller, February, at 96c. Provisions active and firm; mess pork 25c higher; sales at $29 50, buyer's and seller's option, for January and February; and $3 50, seller, April, cash; pork nominal at $29 25 for mess; ordinary $28; clear country $31. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 15@15¾c; Cumberlands, 13½c; green hams steady at 15½c. Lard steady at 19c. Dressed hogs steady and more active, closing at $12 25@12 75, dividing on 200 pounds. Live hogs steady and active; sales at $9 30@9 90 for common to good shipping, and $10 10@10 80 for medium to choice packing. Beef cattle dull at $4@5 50 for butcher's, and $6 25@7 85 for good to extra shipping.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Flour dull; family 7 75. Wheat unchanged and dull at 1 78. Corn in better supply; market less firm; ear 67@68c. Rye firm at 1 40, and at the close holders asked higher prices. Oats firm at 62@65c for No. 2 to choice. Barley unchanged. Cotton buoyant; middlings 28½c, but not offered freely at this rate. Whisky firmer and in demand at 98c. Provisions strong; all articles held higher; mess pork held at 30 00; buyers offer 29 50. Lard held at 19½c, but this is ¼c above the views of buyers. Bulk meats in demand at 12¾, 12¾, 15¾ and 16c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, and all to be had at these rates; shoulders now held at 12½c. Bacon firm at 13½c for shoulders, 16½@17¼c for clear rib and clear sides, and not much out of smoke. Butter dull and 2@3c lower; fresh 33@38c. Cheese in active demand at 19@22c. Linseed oil firm at 1 06@1 08. Lard oil in active demand at 1 60@1 65. Petroleum firm at 23@35c for refined. Hogs in demand at 9 50@11 25 gross; 12 00@13 00 net. Receipts 410 head; a lot of 160 head averaged 432 lbs net, and sold at 13 00 ₱ cwt. Beef cattle unchanged and firm at 5 50@7 50 for fair to choice. Cloverseed in good request at 16c ₱ lb. Timothy is selling at 3 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed wanted at 2 20.

GOLD—135 buying. Exchange steady at 50 discount, buying, and 5 to 1-10 premium, selling. Money market unchanged

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Tobacco in good demand at unchanged prices. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine 5 75@6 25; XX 6 50@6 75; XX 7 00@8 00. Wheat—Nothing in market and no sales except a few lots of common. Corn quiet at 68@72c. Oats firmer but slow at 58@62c. Barley unchanged at 1 70@1 90 for Iowa spring, and 2 12@2 20 for fancy Minnesota. Rye firm at 1 30@1 33. Whisky advanced to 98c. Pork firm but inactive at 29 50. Bulk meats strong but not active; jobbing sales of shoulders at 12½c, and clear rib at 15¾c. Bacon in order lots sold at 13¾c for shoulders, and 17¼@17¾c for clear sides; sugar cured hams 18c. Lard unchanged at 19c for tierce, and 20c for keg. Hogs firm at 9@10¼c.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Flour market dull and favors buyers; we quote city made at $11@11 25 for XXX white; $9 50@9 75 for XX amber; $8 25@8 45 for XX red winter; $7 75@8 for XX spring country made. $7@7 50 for XX spring; $9 25@10 for XX white. Wheat—Sales 1 car No. 1 red winter at $1 70; 1 car No. 2 do at $1 60. Corn—Sales 1 car at 72c. Oats held at 62c. Rye held at $1 30@1 35 for No. 1, and No 2, $1 25@1 28. Petroleum market firmer and unchanged; refined held at 32@33c in large lots, and 34@35c for trade lots.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Flour dull and nominally $8@10 for AX fancy. Wheat lower and quiet; amber 3c lower at $1 68; white Michigan 1c lower at $1 71, and No 2 spring 1c lower at $1 31. Corn—New quiet and steady at 64c; rejected heavy, with no inquiry. Oats unchanged and quiet at 57c for No. 1. Rye a shade lower; No. 1 $1 27@1 28. Barley—No. 1 State held at $1 75; buyers offer $1 70. Dressed hogs very quiet at 12½@12¾c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Sales of 247 hhds at full rates; lugs to medium leaf $5¼@6¾; common $28. Mess pork $30. Lard 19¼c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c; clear rib sides 16c. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear sides 17¼c, clear do 18c; all packed. Superfine flour $5 50@6 20. Wheat $1 80@1 90. Oats 60@62c. Corn 58@62c. Rye $1 42@1 45. Whisky firm at $1 for raw. The weather is clear and mild. River falling with 15 feet in the canal.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Flour—no demand. Corn dull and lower; kiln dried 83c, and new 77c in store. Oats nominal at 65c. Rye lower; sales 2,300 bushels western at $1 30. Barley—there is a fair inquiry; sales 2,000 bush Canadian and 6 car loads do at $2. Seeds in fair request; clover $8 75 to 9 12½; timothy seed $3 12. Highwines—holders asking $1. Hogs heavy. Mess pork $30. Lard 20c.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Flour more active but favoring buyers; prices without decided change. Wheat a shade firmer; sales of fair to good at $1 60@1 80. Corn dull; white 85@86c; yellow 85@88c. Oats dull at 70@73c. Rye firmer at $1 45@1 50. Mess pork firm at 30@30 50. Bacon active and heavy; rib sides 17@17¼c; clear do 17¾@18c; shoulders 14¾c; hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 20c.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat weak at 1 17 for No 1, and 1 10¾ for No 2. Oats nominal at 47½c for No 2. Corn in fair demand at 55@58c for new. Rye steady at 1 11 for No 1. Barley nominally unchanged. Provisions firm; city mess pork $32 50@29 00. Dressed hogs firm and higher at $12 50@13 00.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 20.—Cotton firmer; uplands 28c; receipts 1,001 bales; exports 516 bales. Flour weak but not lower. Corn 67c. Oats 70c. Hay $25. Pork $31. Lard 20c to 21c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 12¾c to 13c; clear sides 16½c to 16¾c. Potatoes—peach blows $2 50; pink eyes $4 25.

DIED.

HAY—On Sunday morning, 17th instant, CHARLOTTE NELSON, youngest daughter of Malcolm and Virginia E. Hay, in the third year of her age.

HILL—On Wednesday morning, January 20th, Dr. WM. H. HILL, in the 51st year of his age.

HYDE—Sunday, January 17th, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., LIZZIE HYDE, only daughter of the late Edmund and Sarah Hyde.

Gentle sister, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But it was God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet, again, we hope to meet thee,
When our days on earth are past,
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

STIEBEL—Very Rev. J. STIEBEL, Vicar General of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and Pastor of St. Mary's (German) Church, Allegheny, died at a quarter to 2 P. M., on Wednesday, 13th inst.

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